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## ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT TO COME INTO FORCE ON NOVEMBER 15

### Spanish Plan Means—

THE grant of "belligerent rights" would recognise both sides as belligerents at war, and the international coast patrol of Spain, and entitle both sides to blockade each other's ports and search all ships in Spanish waters and on the high seas if they were suspected of carrying munitions or prohibited supplies or troops to the enemy. If the suspicious proved true the ships could be seized as prizes of war.

The recognition by Britain of the belligerence of the South in the American Civil War (1861) was a landmark in international law, as full belligerent rights had been considered obtainable by sovereign governments only.

The conditions for recognising insurgents as belligerents are—(i) that they possess part of the territory of the legitimate Government; (ii) that they have set up a Government of their own; (iii) that they conform to the laws and usages of war.

## Wide Repercussions May Follow British Action

PARIS, NOV. 2.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL ANNOUNCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY ITS INTENTION TO PUT THE ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT INTO OPERATION BY THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER. FORECASTS "LE TEMPS", WHICH SAYS THAT THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR ERIC PHIPPS INFORMED M. GEORGES BONNET, THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, OF THIS DECISION YESTERDAY.

Several newspapers to-day discuss France's position arising from this step. One of them believes that the decision will lead to a "new alignment of France's policy regarding Spain."—*Reuter*.

### A GRAVE DEFEAT

LONDON, Nov. 1.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS met to-day to dispose of the outstanding business of the present session which was interrupted by the recent recess.

Mr. Chamberlain's supporters predominated, and a majority vote for the Government is certain. Nevertheless, the House was very watchful, and there was considerable vocal opposition from the Labour and Liberal benches.

It is expected that question time will develop into a full-dress debate, which will start with a series of questions by Mr. Clement Attlee on politics and re-armament, to which the Premier will reply.

It is forecast that Mr. Chamberlain will tell the House that he is proposing to get under way with his policy for European appeasement.

Mr. Attlee, in opening the debate declared that France and Britain, in the cause of law and order, had sustained a grave defeat, and that Germany was now able to dominate Europe politically and economically.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply, conceded that geographically, Germany was in the most dominant position in central and south-east Europe. He added: "I repeat categorically that we have no aggressive intentions against Germany or any other country. Our sole concern is to see that this country, and her imperial communications are safe, and that we shall not be so weak that our diplomats cannot enter into discussion on equal footing."

He announced that the Government intends to make effective the Anglo-Italian agreement "as soon as possible."

Mr. Chamberlain vigorously defended the Munich agreement and said he did not regard it as a defeat. He said that Japanese occupation of Canton and Hankow naturally affected British interests. He added that the Powers interested in the Orient had taken immediate measures.

Mr. Chamberlain also said that there was no immediate prospect of mediation in the Sino-Japanese dispute, nor was there an immediate prospect of the cessation of war in China.—*United Press*.

### DOMINIONS INFORMED

LONDON, Nov. 1.  
The Premier, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a statement in the House of Commons to-day, when Parliament re-assembled for the winding-up of the current session, said that the Government's intention was to bring the Anglo-Italian agreement into force as soon as possible.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Dominions and Colonial Secretary, was asked what arrangements were now in operation for keeping each of the Dominion governments informed with regard to foreign affairs.

Mr. MacDonald replied that in accordance with the decisions of successive Imperial Conferences, the Dominion governments were kept constantly informed by telegraph of the information at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, as well as of the views of the Government on the subject.—*(Continued on Page 4.)*

## What The Plan Envisages

This is what the Anglo-Italian Agreement envisages:

Withdrawal by Italy of "Volunteers" from Spain, already fulfilled by Signor Mussolini by the token withdrawal of 10,000 soldiers.

Recognition by Great Britain of the Italian annexation of Ethiopia;

Recognition of Italian rights in the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal;

Declaration of friendship between the two nations;

Withdrawal of Italian reinforcements from Libya;

Recognition of Britain's right to the source of the Nile;

The granting of belligerent rights to General Franco.

## COMMONS AND FALL OF HANKOW

### No Prospect Of End To Warfare

LONDON, Nov. 1.

THERE HAD BEEN no loss of British lives, or damage to British property in connection with the occupation of Hankow, said Mr. R. A. Butler in the House of Commons to-day in the course of replying to a question by Mr. W. Paling (Lab) with regard to the situation in China.

Mr. Butler added that the British Consul and the Rear-Admiral of the Yangtze Flotilla were chiefly responsible for bringing foreign areas safely through the crisis.

He added that it was too early to assess the course of the hostilities in South China. There appeared to be no immediate prospect of a cessation in the fighting.

Sir Percy Harris (Lib) asked if the Government had done anything to protect British industries, and to see that the open door was maintained.

Mr. Butler replied: "Yes."

"No Sir," replied Mr. Butler, when Mr. Vyvyan Adams (Cons) asked whether any measures were in progress or being contemplated to concert collective measures against Japanese aggression upon China.—*Reuter*.

## Four Men To Decide Fate Of Millions

VIENNA, Nov. 1.

THE ENTIRE PUBLIC LIFE and press is dominated by the historic event expected within the next 24 hours in Vienna, where the new frontiers between Czechoslovakia and Hungary will be drawn up.

The arbitration court, consisting of the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, will meet at Belvedere, the beautiful baroque palace built by Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Some members of the Italian delegation arrived here this morning and are staying at the Imperial Hotel, the headquarters of the conference.

Field-Marshal Hermann Goerring, who is in Vienna on a private visit, is at the same hotel.

The Hungarian delegation, headed by the Foreign Minister, M. de Kanya, is arriving this afternoon, and will stay at the Bristol Hotel. Dr. Chvalkovsky, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister is expected here on Tuesday evening, while the Slovak Premier, Dr. Tiso, and the head of the Carpathian-Ukrainian Government, M. Woloschin, will arrive to-night, and will stay at the Grand Hotel.

The Reich Foreign Minister, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop is expected in Vienna this evening. The conference will probably take about one and a half days. The programme includes a reception and gala performance at the Opera.—*Trans-Ocean*.

## Dramatic Sequel To Corrigan Case

### Re-Arrested With Three Others On Charge Of Fraud

LONDON, Nov. 1.

There was a dramatic sequel last night to the Corrigan case, in which Dennis Corrigan was fined £250 and 25 guineas costs at the Mansion House for shipping 55 cases full of bricks to China, which were alleged to have been tools and motor car parts.

As Corrigan was stepping into a car outside of the court, he was re-arrested with two others, Frederick and James Willings, who are father and son, described as Dutch.

They, together with Chow Tianshu, mentioned in the original case, were charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

The Willings were remanded on bail of £500 each upon surrendering their passports, while Corrigan was remanded in custody.—*Reuter*.

## Japanese War On Chinese Leftists

A JAPANESE ARMY commander says that the Japanese Army forces operating in North China have worked out elaborate plans for the "liquidation" of the Chinese Communist troops concentrated near Wuai in northern Shansi, who provide "something like the cancer menacing the peace and order in North China."

The Japanese punitive forces have started operations designed to destroy the Communist forces with the mountainous region surrounded by the Peking-Hankow, Shihkiachwang-Tatung, Tatung-Fuchow and Peiping-Sutuan Railways as the scope of their actions, the communique indicates.

The Japanese forces have opened their attacks in the districts to the west of Peiping and the Hwaiyuan plain in north-western Hopeh and have steadily extended their operations toward the west and south.

Gradually tightening their encirclement, the Japanese attacking units claim to have driven the Chinese forces into the mountains near Wuai in northern Shansi. The siege has been pushed from the districts of Shihkiachwang, Talyuan and Tatung.

At the end of October, the Japanese forces inflicted crushing defeats on the Chinese Communist troops at Lingshi and Wuai Mountain.

The "Red Army" forces rounded up in the offensive included the corps respectively under the command of Chi Tuo, Yang Cheng-wu, Meng Kachen and Chin Hsien-chang, the communique adds.—*Domel*.

## Generalissimo Moves His Headquarters

Guerrilla Activity Near Canton Expected

Shanghai, Nov. 2.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has shifted his headquarters to Shichow, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, 125 miles north of Canton, according to Chinese reports.

It is from here that he is now directing the Chinese military operations.

From the same source it is learnt that Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, Mr. Chang Hwai-chang, former Minister of Cuba, General Li Fu-ling, well-known military commander in the famous push northwards from Canton in 1926 and who according to rumours, had been approached by the Japanese to go over to their side, have been appointed commanders of the Chinese irregular forces in the area north of Canton.

It is expected that the guerrillas will be very active in the near future. The Japanese authorities have now issued a statement regarding the despatch of 100 Japanese civilians by ship to Hankow, an action which had aroused resentment in foreign circles as foreign vessels have been barred from river traffic. The statement says that these civilians are all closely connected with the Japanese army.—*Trans-Ocean*.

## Seizure of British Goods In Canton Leads To Protest

CANTON, Nov. 1.

IN A COMMUNICATION to the British Vice-Consul in Canton, the Japanese military authorities expressed the opinion that requisitioning of rice from warehouses in the city for the subsistence of Japanese troops is necessary and will therefore be continued, it was authoritatively revealed.

The Japanese communication also indicated that the Japanese authorities have decided to levy distress on the Liangyek Warehouse as well as the Wakei and Wohong Warehouses in the city.

The Japanese authorities could not find any markings inside or outside of the warehouses in question which would indicate that they were owned by British agents.

Judging by the circumstances, the Japanese authorities decided that they were Chinese-owned properties. Referring to the British contention that a contract for the purchase of the warehouse by British interests was concluded on October 23, the Japanese authorities pointed out that they have yet to discover sufficient

materials or evidence to prove the validity of the said contract.

### WON'T RECOGNISE TRANSFER

Although it was proposed that the transfer of the ownership was to be applicable to the inside of the warehouse, no Chinese witnesses have been produced.

The British agents have not been informed of the documents accounting for the things stored in the warehouse nor of the quantities and other details of the things kept in the warehouse. Under the circumstances, the Japanese military au-







## GELIGNITE GANG PLAN COUNTRY HOUSE RAIDS

### "Yard" Outwitted by "The Guv'nor"

The theft of ten pounds of high explosive and a hundred detonators from quarries at Sevenoaks, Kent, recently, has intensified Scotland-yard's efforts to track down the "gelignite gang" of safe-breakers.

The gang is a six-handed one—all highly specialised. Its chief is between fifty and sixty years old, grey-haired, benevolent-looking, whose clothes give him the appearance of a respectable business man.

He is known as "the guv'nor" to his associates, lives in a large detached house in a London suburb.

It is "the guv'nor" who decides where and when a safe is to be attacked, after he has completed his survey of the office or shop. He draws plans like a skilled draughtsman, and these are rigidly followed.

Only on the night when the safe-breakers set out are they allowed to study these plans. Everything must be committed to memory; nothing is carried by the men, which might set Scotland-yard on the trail of the master mind.

#### FIRST TO ARRIVE ON THE SCENE

"The guv'nor" is first to arrive at the scene of the robbery. He carries a small attaché case in which are skeleton keys, a small but exceedingly powerful electric drill, black leather gloves, dark glasses, and a torch.

The gelignite to blow open the safe "the guv'nor" has in one of his vest pockets. It is the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil, and no more than two inches in length. It is wrapped in oiled silk, with an outer covering of cotton wool.

The gang work strictly to a time schedule. Hardly has "the guv'nor" opened the outer door when the others arrive—in a car. In it are blankets and sawdust, to deaden the sound of the drill and the noise of the explosion.

As soon as these have been taken inside "the guv'nor" departs; his work is finished until next morning, when he returns to collect the safe-breaking tools. His men await him behind the locked doors.

Scotland-yard have received information during the past week that the gang are entering on the third phase of their safe-blowing exploits. The first was confined to post offices.

#### SAVES REMOVED ON A CARRIER

Many of these, all over the country, were raided during this period, and thousands of pounds got into the hands of the thieves.

In cases where it was unwise to risk an explosion the safe was removed on a low-wheeled carrier to a car fitted to give the impression that the occupants were a bookmaker and his staff going to a race meeting.

An hourly watch on post offices by policemen on the beat, specially introduced by the G.P.O., ended these raids.

Then came phase No. 2—the safes of Underground stations. After a series of these the Post Office hourly patrol was extended to them too.

Now the gang are said to be turning their attention to the bigger cinemas and large country houses where people are known to store their valuables in small safes.

The "Yard" are confident that the gelignite recently stolen from Sevenoaks has found its way to the gang for use in this new series of raids, and a broadcast has been sent to police chiefs throughout the country to keep closer watch on places likely to be in danger.

The gang have always confined their operations to the week-end, when there is usually a large sum in a cinema and ample time to work undisturbed.

Seven hours is usually long enough for the thieves to open an up-to-date "burglar-proof" safe.

#### BOY POISONED BY IVY

London.

Pollen carried from ivy to loganberries was stated at an inquest at Dilke Hospital near Cinderford, Glos., to have caused the death of twelve-year-old Peter J. Stentfield, son of a missionary stationed in India. The boy died after cutting ivy from the garden walls at Stenders Cottage, Mitcheldean, where he had stayed with his grandmother. The cause of the boy's death baffled experts. The housekeeper at Stenders Cottage stated that Peter was cutting ivy from the walls and at the same time eating loganberries. Later he became unconscious and died soon afterwards. Police-Constable Page stated that dust from the ivy caught on the loganberries and caused hederin from the ivy to fall on the loganberries. Professor Scholberg, a poison expert said that ivy was known to contain hederin which could produce symptoms of haemorrhage from the stomach and kidneys, as in the case of the boy.

### ANNA NEAGLE ON THE JURY

Miss Anna Neagle sat in court at St. Albans one day last month waiting to sit on a quarter sessions jury. Late in the evening she went home—having done nothing.

She was called on to serve in her correct name of Marjorie Robertson. When the court resumed, Miss Neagle once more took her place among the waiting jurors.



Mayfair Studio donated \$8,000 towards the purchase of the Indian National Congress Ambulance (pictured above) which has been presented to the Chinese Government. The ambulance has been handed over to Wallace Harper and Co. for transportation into the Chinese interior.—Mayfair Studio.

## MAN TAKES LIFE IN OLD BAILEY CELL OVER £50

### ONCE RICH, CONVICTED "He Preferred Death To The Dishonour"

Death defeated justice at the Old Bailey recently, when Alexander Ratner, 61-years-old electric lamp manufacturer, killed himself with a cigar-cutter in a cell where he was awaiting sentence for fraudulently converting £50.

A Russian by birth, but resident in Britain since 1915, Ratner had been found guilty by a jury and sentence was postponed until later as the Recorder (Mr. Gerald Dodson) had to attend a City meeting.

Ratner was then taken to the cells underneath the dock, where the usual surveillance was maintained.

At 2.30 p.m. he was seen alive by warders patrolling the corridors.

At 2.45 he was found lying on the cell floor with wounds in his neck and left arm.

Said a friend last night: "He preferred death to the dishonour of being found guilty."

An ambulance was summoned and Ratner was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but he died on the way.

#### THE COURT TOLD

Apparently he cut his throat with the cigar cutter which he carried on the end of his watchchain.

On Mr. Dodson's return to the court a warder went into the witness-box and said that the accused man had made a "successful attempt upon his life."

A doctor from the hospital gave evidence of Ratner's injuries. Mr. Dodson: It was definitely an attempt at suicide?—Yes.

Mr. Dodson ordered that the records should be marked in accordance with that evidence, adding, "It is a very sad end to a case, and everybody connected with it must feel extremely sorry."

#### "NOT THROUGH ME"

Ratner, who lived alone at Clifton-gardens, Maida Vale, W., and had an office in Dorland House, Regent-street, had posed to the prosecutor, Mr. Jack Leonard Stone, as a member of the Stock Exchange and thus obtained £50.

Mr. Stone afterwards said "My conscience is quite clear over the whole matter. It is a tragic thing, but it cannot be said to be through me."

Mr. Franks, a former friend of the dead man, who gave evidence for the defence, said: "Once Ratner was a very prosperous business man who made thousands of pounds."

"He fell on evil times, and tried to carry on in the fur business, but failed."

Ratner, who was married and had a son, was separated from his wife, who it is understood, is now living in Paris.

#### SEARCH FOR WIDOW

He had no relatives in this country, and police were last night engaged in attempting to discover the whereabouts of his wife and son, who, up to the present, are unaware of his fate.

Suicide in an Old Bailey cell is a very rare occurrence. There was an unsuccessful attempt about 18 months ago, but the only previous case was at the beginning of the century.

## Bill-Paying Is Quite In Fashion Again

People at Home who were scared by the war crisis are again paying their bills, according to the chiefs of big London stores, tailors, doctors and dentists, and insurance company officials.

Their verdict is that the people who withheld payment of their accounts were in a very small minority and that confidence has been fully restored, although business is not back to normal.

An official of a West End store said "The chief accountant remarked how

## Lindbergh Is New "Lawrence Of Arabia"

Colonel Lindbergh, man of mystery, is now being compared with another mystery Colonel—Britain's Lawrence of Arabia.

Recently Lindbergh flew to Berlin with his wife for a few days' stay in Germany. The day before a sensational attack appeared in the Soviet's leading official organ, "Pravda," over the signatures of eleven of Russia's best-known airmen.

They alleged that, at a lunch given by Lady Astor, Lindbergh made "lying" statements about the weakness of the Soviet Air Force, and that he went to Russia "under the instructions of English reactionaries to testify about the weakness of Soviet aviation to provide Mr. Chamberlain with arguments for capitulating at Munich."

Lindbergh has refused to comment on the Soviet attack.

During Lindbergh's stay in Moscow a curious incident was reported. Near the Moscow aerodrome, Lindbergh noticed a "suspicious character" following him. He turned on the man and asked him for an explanation; then, when none was forthcoming, knocked him out.

#### "UNOFFICIAL ENVOY"

Later, M. Iechov, a Moscow police official, telephoned the American Embassy to explain that he had had the Colonel followed by a detective in his own interest, "my friend," he added, "learned that you are as good as boxing as at flying."

On the way back from Russia, another mystery blew up. Lindbergh called in at Prague, where he had private talks with President Benes, the Czech War Minister, and the Chief of the General Staff.

After Lindbergh had left, President Benes conferred with Lord Runciman.

Lindbergh returned, via Paris, to London. Then came the German visit, said to be for the purpose of attending an aviation congress.

And the world is asking now: Why did Lindy go to Moscow? Why did he go to Prague? Why does he visit Germany? Lindbergh does not reply.

### WHOSE BABY SEAL ARE YOU?

Rufus is a five-weeks-old baby seal caught recently on the banks of the Mersey near Liverpool.

For five days the local zoo authorities and the R.S.P.C.A. were disputing over Rufus's future.

The society made a cash offer for the right to take Rufus out into deep water and tip him back into the sea.

The zoo wanted to keep him—they thought he was too young to take care of himself.

So now Rufus is in the zoo, feeding from a baby's bottle and rolling over on his back to have his tummy tickled.

But the zoo people promised that if Rufus ever gets unhappy the R.S.P.C.A. can have him.

## EMPIRE NEWS

### ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN NEW ZEALAND

Auckland.

Despite the international situation, the effect of which is felt by all parties in New Zealand, there is no slackening in the general election campaign.

Parliament has now been dissolved, and the Executive Council is carrying on affairs of State. This consists of the 13 members of the Cabinet and the Governor-General, Viscount Galtway.

At present the Socialists hold 53 out of a total of 80 seats in the House of Representatives.

Pilots for R.A.F.—It is now revealed that Great Britain is paying £1,550 for each trained New Zealand pilot accepted for the Royal Air Force.

Bookmakers' Fines.—The annual report of the New Zealand Police Department shows that bookmakers contributed to the State revenue £5,004 in fines in the past 12 months. Bookmaking in New Zealand is illegal, betting at race meetings being effected by the totalisator, on the proceeds of which a tax is levied.—Reuter.

India

### TRIBUTE TO SIR G. GRIERSON

Sir George Grierson, the great Oriental scholar, who is always remembered here for his monumental linguistic survey of India, has been awarded a title equivalent to that of Doctor of Literature by the All-India Hindi Organisation for his service in the preservation of the Hindi language. He is the first Englishman to be so honoured by an unofficial learned association purely Indian in character.

Sir George, who is 87, joined the Indian Civil Service in 1873. He received the Order of Merit 10 years ago.

Bangalore's Status.—It is believed here that the civil and military station at Bangalore will be transferred to Mysore State on July 1 next year. This area was retained by the British Government for military purposes when the authority of the Maharaja Chama Rajendra Wadliyar over the rest of the State was acknowledged in 1881.

Congress Delegates.—Members of the Congress Working Committee, which has been in session since Friday, and the Prime Ministers of provinces in which Congress has a majority discussed the international situation with Mr. Gandhi to-day. The committee will continue its present session indefinitely.

Australia

### AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT MELBOURNE

The annual show here of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria attracted a record entry of stud stock, horses, hunters, ponies, dogs, poultry and primary produce. Because of the dry season cattle entries showed a slight decrease, but quality was sustained.

The show lasts 10 days, and in addition is open on nine nights, during which trotting matches and hunting contests are the chief attractions. Exhibits of machinery, motor-cars, and secondary products are the best for many years.

Record Marriage Figures.—A new marriage record for Victoria was set up in the quarter ending in June. In that quarter there were 4,004 marriages, according to official figures published to-day. The total for the six months ended June 30 was 8,839.

Sydney Centenarian.—A Devonshire woman, Mrs. Ellen Stephens, of Morildale, a suburb of Sydney, has just celebrated her 100th birthday.

South Africa

### DECREASE IN TRADE

Johannesburg.

Imports into the Union in August were valued at £7,700,000, this being nearly £1,400,000 less than the figure for August last year.

The total imports for the first eight months of the year were £63,700,000, this being about £3,500,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year.

Exports also dropped heavily in August, compared with August, 1937, principally owing to the curtailed gold export. The value of exports in the month amounted to £5,493,000, while in August, 1937, the figure was £11,033,000.

Total exports for the eight months amounted to £70,000,000, which is £12,400,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year.

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- B8079 (Music Comes. (Strauss). (Her First Dance (Heykens).
- B8447 (Song of Paradise. (King). (Columbine's Rendezvous. (Heykens). MAREK WEBER'S ORCHESTRA.
- C3013—(La Coq D'or. Suite. (Rimsky Korsakov). LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
- DB2528—(Water Music (Handel). PHILADELPHIA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
- DB2911—(Bach Concerto No. 1. A Minor. YEHUDI MENUHIN & SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
- DB1278 (Lo, Here the Gentle Lark. (Solveig's Song. (Peer Gynt). AMELITA GALI CURCI.
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FOOCHOW LANDING  
MYSTERY

(Continued from Page 7.)

Ocean" which, in a despatch at 3.30 o'clock this morning, gives a description.

The "Trans-Ocean" message states: "According to detailed reports describing the landing of Japanese troops on the coast of the province of Fukien half way between Hongkong and Shanghai here no fewer than 32 Japanese warships took part in the landing operations."

The completely unexpected landing of the Japanese troops caused a panic among the Chinese population. "The Japanese troops, who encountered not the slightest resistance, at once occupied the most important parts of the harbour district of the town of Futsing."

"All banks and Government offices in the town were closed and the commercial traffic came to a complete standstill."

The news of the landing of the Japanese troops gave rise to a headlong flight of the population into the interior of the province. "According to Japanese reports complete chaos now prevails in the town of Futsing."

It is expected that the Japanese will advance immediately on Fuchow, the capital of the province of Fukien.

"Fuchow is an extremely important centre and its loss would be a serious setback for the Chinese since one of the largest Chinese ammunition depots is located on an island close to the town."

FIRST ITALIAN  
ENVOY TO PARIS

Paris, Nov. 1. Following a visit from the Italian Charge d'Affaires, M. Georges Bonnet, it is understood, has agreed to the nomination of Sig. Raffaele Guariglia, as Italian Ambassador to France.

Sig. Guariglia is at present Italian Ambassador to the Argentine.—Reuter.

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at Repulse Bay Hotel

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Programme for Sunday, 6th November, 1938.

1 p.m. — 2.30 p.m.

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2. Entracte ..... Bizet.
3. Mariene, Waltz ..... Kalman.
4. Die Fledermaus, Selection ..... Strauss.
5. Waltz in E min. Chopin ..... (Piano Solo Geo. Pio-Ulski).
6. Szymka ..... Prizowski.
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NATIONAL RED CROSS  
SOCIETY OF CHINA  
HONGKONG BUREAU

## Notice of Removal

The Hongkong Bureau of the National Red Cross Society of China has removed from its office in the Bank of Canton Building to the Bank of East Asia Building, 4th Floor, Room 409, 10 Dea Voeux Road C., Telephone No. 21842.

C. Y. WU,  
Director.

October 31, 1938.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
CHILDREN.

## What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. Secretaries, H.K.S.P.C. The Old City Hall, Queen's Road C., Hongkong, or the Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor; or the Inspector, Violet Peel Health Centre, Wanchai; or the Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT  
TO COME INTO FORCE  
ON NOVEMBER 15

(Continued from Page 1.)

As His Majesty's Government's policy regarding foreign affairs.

As an illustration, Mr. MacDonald mentioned that the number of circular telegrams had so far been sent to the dominions on foreign affairs this year was 398, of which 150 were sent in September.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. MacDonald said that where consultations preper were made, no action was taken on foreign affairs without consultation with the Dominions.—Reuter.

"Romance Of  
The Western  
Chamber"Chinese Play At  
Queen's Theatre

The romance of legendary China is brought to the Colony by the English rendering of "The Romance of the Western Chamber," an old Chinese classic produced last night at the Queen's Theatre.

The huge audience was well repaid for its attendance, for the graceful acting of this excellent play brought home to all the poetry of the East. The Hongkong Chinese Women's Club, the organisers, and the directors, Rev. Cyril Brown and Mr. O'Yang Yuen-chien, are to be congratulated on the success of the play.

Through the generosity of Mr. S. I. Hsiung, who not only translated this play but introduced the famous "Lady Precious Stream" to the Western world, last night's performance was actually the first time the play had been rendered in English, the Colony being privileged to witness it before its production in London.

The story is simple but it gives the leading characters full scope for their ability. Each emotion is brought to the audience with delightful simplicity but most effectively. Chang Kung (Mr. Herbert Tong) is a scholar, who on his journeys encounters Madame Tsui (Mrs. Violet Chan) and Ying Ying (Miss Mei Ying-ung), widow and daughter of the late Prime Minister. The scholar's love for the daughter travels an arduous path. It is seemingly made smooth when the widow offers her daughter's hand to anyone who is able to divert the disagreeable attentions of Sun, the Flying Tiger (Mr. Donald Chin), who decides to capture the lovely girl. Chang, with the assistance of his friend, General Tu, General of the White Horse (Mr. Henry Lin), succeeds, but when all indicates a happy conclusion, the widow regrets her hasty promise and retracts her earlier offer. After several little episodes, the widow finally agrees to give her daughter to Chang if he is able to pass his literary examination, which he does amid rejoicing.

Mr. Tong plays his role of the Romantic Scholar with complete assurance. Mrs. Elsie Soong, as the hand-maiden, also had a part which called for a none-too-easy memorisation of her lines, but both were word-perfect. These two provided the highlights of a most show.

Miss Doreen Wel, maid to the widow, passed well through a non-speaking part, and Dr. C. T. Yung, Superior of the Monastery, adds a little solemnity to the scenes. Hui Ming, the monk, (Mr. S. F. Wong) and Miss Colleen Ng Quinn, the lute bearer, complete the excellent cast. Diction is wonderfully clear throughout and foreign audiences need have no fear of not being able to follow the dialogue.

Last night's performance was enjoyed by a large audience which included many prominent Chinese and foreign residents of the Colony.

ATTLEE ATTACKS  
MUNICH PACT

(Continued from Page 1.)

350 individuals from Czechoslovakia who were in danger if they remained there. The Government had appointed a liaison officer in Prague whose duty was to obtain information as to the number and types of refugees in Czechoslovakia, and the condition in which those who might have to emigrate, would be able to do so.

Referring to south-east Europe,

## Columbia

## LATEST SUCCESSES FROM HOME

- DB 1783 To-night will live (Tropic Holiday) ..... Dorothy Lamour.  
Little lady make-believe.  
FB 2007 Shyness my heart (Cocanut Grove) ..... Savoy Orpheans.  
You leave me breathless.  
FB 2011 Have you ever been in heaven ..... Phil Hegan.  
I owe you (Manhattan music box).  
FB 2015 Moonlight in Walkiki ..... Marnie Klein & Orch.  
Dreamy Hawaiian moon (Cocanut Grove).  
FB 2005 Swing teacher swing ..... Carroll Gibbons & Boy Friends.  
Cocanut Grove.  
FB 2008 In sunny Napoli ..... Mantovani & Orch.  
First quarrel. Waltz.  
FB 2006 Hall Marks ..... Henry Hall & Orch.  
Say good night to your old-fashioned mother ..... Hildegard.  
Let's try again.  
FB 1908 Allah's holiday ..... Six Swingers.  
Indiana.  
FB 2010 Just let me look at you ..... Ray Noble & Orch.  
You couldn't be cuter. (Joy of living) ..... Tony Martin. Vocalist.

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Mr. Chamberlain said: "We do not wish to block Germany out of these countries or encircle her economically, though we mean to maintain our trading interests there."

## CHINA'S RECONSTRUCTION

In a reference to China, the Premier said that China cannot be developed into a real market without the influx of a great deal of capital. That capital cannot be supplied by Japan. It is quite certain that when the war is over, and the reconstruction of China begins, she cannot possible be reconstructed without some help from Britain.—Reuter.

## POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR  
CARDS

Christmas and New Year cards bearing not more than five written words and enclosed in open envelopes are accepted by the Post Office at the rate for printed matter, i.e. 5 cents per 2 ounces, for all countries. Hongkong, China and Macao at 2 cents per 2 ounces. Envelopes must not be closed.

CHRISTMAS PRINTED PAPER  
MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN  
VIA SUEZ

The Christmas Printed Paper Mail (Christmas Cards etc., in open envelopes) for Great Britain via Suez will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office on Saturday, November 26, per S.S. Rawalpindi as follows:—Registered Mail 9.45 a.m. Nov. 26. Ordinary Mail 10.30 a.m. Nov. 26. This Mail is due in London on December 24, 1938.

## POSTAL SERVICES

Postal Service to Canton is temporarily suspended.

## MAIL LETTERS

Ordinary letter mail only for West Kiangtung, Kwangai, Szechwan, Kweichow and Hunan will be accepted at senders' risk.

CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAIL FOR  
GREAT BRITAIN

The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office at Noon on Friday, November 11, per S.S. "Rampura" and is due to arrive at London on December 10, 1938. The Public are kindly requested to post early.

## AIR MAIL SERVICES

Air Mail for certain places previously served by the Chungking and Hankow Air-lines, will be despatched via Hanoi and thence by air as services permit.

## VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Elro) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

## OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
Manila	Direct Service—London date 27th October.	Gnisenau ..... November 2.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date 27th October.	Imperial Airways Plane	November 2.
Bangkok and Hoihow	Kalgan	November 2.
Shanghai and Swatow	Klungchow	November 2.
Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco, date 26th October.	Pan-American Airways Plane	November 2.
Japan	Shirata	November 2.
Australia and Manila	Tanda	November 2.
Java and Manila	Tjengara	November 2.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver B.C. date 14th October).	Emp. of Japan	November 3.
Japan	Brisbane Maru	November 4.
Japan and Shanghai	Burdwan	November 4.
Haiphong, Pakhoi and Hoihow	Kiangsu	November 4.
Hoihow	Mulman	November 4.
Shanghai and Amoy	Taiyuan	November 4.
Japan and Shanghai	Hakone Maru	November 5.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date 30th October.	Imperial Airways Plane	November 5.
Strait and Europe via Negapatam (Letters and Papers) London date 31st October.	Suwa Maru	November 5.
Shanghai	Conte Rosso	November 6.
Amoy	Tjibadak	November 6.
Parcels from Calcutta and Straits	Yuensang	November 6.

## OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time.
Wednesday		
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	Shantung	Wed., Nov. 2, Noon.
Fort Bayard	Wing Wah	Wed., Nov. 2, 2 p.m.
Swatow and Fochow	Haitan	Wed., Nov. 2, 3 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco 10th Nov.	Pan-American Airways Plane	Wed., Nov. 2, K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 2, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 2, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.
Reg., Nov. 2, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 2, 7 p.m. G.P.O.		
Saigon	Lycemoon	Wed., Nov. 2, 6.30 p.m.
Thursday		
Shanghai and Europe (except Great Britain and Elro) via Siberia	Gnisenau	Thurs., Nov. 3, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow	Soochow	Thurs., Nov. 3, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow	Yusang	Thurs., Nov. 3, 12.30 p.m.
Amoy	Tjengara	Thurs., Nov. 3, 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Emp. of Japan	Thurs., Nov. 3, K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 3, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 3, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.
Reg., Nov. 3, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 3, 6.30 p.m. G.P.O.		
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 10th November.	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Nov. 3, K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 3, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 3, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.
Reg., Nov. 3, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 3, 7 p.m. G.P.O.		
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 12th November.	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Nov. 3, K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 3, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 3, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.
Reg., Nov. 3, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 3, 7 p.m. G.P.O.		
Swatow, Fochow and Tientsin	Cheklong	Thurs., Nov. 3, 7 p.m.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia, and New Nellore		Thurs., Nov. 3, K.P.O. G.P.O. & R.P.O.
Zenland via Brisbane, 21st November	Parcels	Nov. 3, 5.00 p.m. Reg., Nov. 4, 8.45 a.m. Ord., Nov. 4, 9.30 a.m.

## Friday

Fort Bayard ..... Tainan ..... Fri., Nov. 4, 10.30 a.m.  
Mombasa, Beira, Lourenco Marques and (Parcels and Papers, for South Africa only).  
Brisbane Maru Fri., Nov. 4, 2.30 p.m.

## Saturday

Parcels only for Calcutta ..... Shirata ..... Sat., Nov. 5, 9 a.m.  
Manila ..... Adrastus ..... Sat., Nov. 5, 9.30 a.m.  
Air Mail for "K.L.M. Airways Hakone Maru Service"—due Amsterdam, 15th November.  
K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 5, 2.30 p.m. Ord., Nov. 5, 3 p.m. G.P.O.  
Reg., Nov. 5, 2.30 p.m. Ord., Nov. 5, 3 p.m.

Manila, Bangkok, Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Lourenco Marques and (Parcels and Papers for South Africa only).  
Tegelberg ..... Sat., Nov. 5, 3.30 p.m.  
Brindisi—due Brindisi, 26th Nov. .... Conte Rosso ..... Sat., Nov. 5, 5 p.m.  
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong ..... Klungchow ..... Sat., Nov. 5, Noon.  
Amoy ..... Van Heutz ..... Sat., Nov. 5, 7 p.m.  
Formosa, Shanghai and Japan ..... Suwa Maru ..... Sat., Nov. 5, 8.30 p.m.

## Sunday

Saigon ..... Kalgan ..... Sun., Nov. 6, 8.30 a.m.  
Swatow and Shanghai ..... Taiyuan ..... Sun., Nov. 6, 8.30 a.m.  
Formosa and Amoy ..... Tyosa Maru ..... Sun., Nov. 6, 9 a.m.

## Monday

Swatow and Tientsin ..... Yatahing ..... Mon., Nov. 7, 10.30 a.m.  
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 14th November.  
K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 7, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 7, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.  
Reg., Nov. 7, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 7, 7 p.m.

## TO-NIGHT at 9.30 p.m.

For The First Time in The World

The Stage Production of

"THE ROMANCE OF THE  
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BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF

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# HISTORIC BUCKINGHAM PALACE PHOTO. OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE KING AND QUEEN



The Queen, the Premier, Mrs. Chamberlain and the King on the balcony when they acknowledged the cheers of the crowd at Buckingham Palace after Mr. Chamberlain's return from Munich.



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Some of the 200 Austrian and German Jews, driven out by Nazi racial laws, who passed through Hongkong during the week-end on their way to try and start life anew in Shanghai. They left the Greater Reich at the end of last month and boarded the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Rosso at Trieste.

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued at 3.15 p.m. yesterday, says:

After the turnover of last week, the market appears to have entered on a period of digesting.

On the other hand, sellers are not inclined to try and force the pace by lowering their prices. Such changes as have taken place on a lower scale are of a negligible nature.

Buyers	
Hongkong Bank (Lon.)	222
Union Insurance	200
H.K. & K. Wharves	122
Providents (Old)	62.20
Providents (New)	60
H.K. Lands	27
H.K. Tramways	104
Peak Tram (Old)	26 1/2
Yau-mai Ferry (Old)	42 1/2
China Lights (Old)	10.20
China Lights (New)	10.20
H.K. Electric	20 1/2
Telephones (Old)	24.50
Watsons	17.50
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan	9 1/2 pm.
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan	par
Sellers	
H. & S. Hotels	18.30
H.K. Tramways	102.50
China Lights (Old)	10.20
China Lights (New)	10.20
H.K. Lands	27 1/2
H.K. Tramways	104 1/2
China Lights (New)	10.20
Telephones (Old)	24.50
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan	9 1/2 pm.
Amalgamated	21
Baguio Gold	25
Banknote	12.20
Coco Grove	20
Consol. Mines	20 1/2
Demonstrations	20 1/2
Parade	20 1/2
San Marino	1 1/2
Shanghai	21 1/2
United	21 1/2

## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

### Five Passengers For Bangkok

The Imperial Airways plane Delphinus took off from Kai Tak at 7 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers for Bangkok.

Mrs. P. Desborough to London; Capt. H. Galvao to Bangkok; Mr. R. Schlee to Rome; Mr. J. A. Smakman and Mr. Chen for Rangoon.

The Delta left half an hour earlier will the outward mail and freight.

## AIR SERVICES

### Arrivals and Departure Of Planes

#### Outward

For London, Sydney, British Countries, Europe and U.S.A. (see to New York): Imperial Airways 7 a.m. November 4. Imperial Airways 7 a.m. November 8.

U.S.A., Manila, Honolulu: Pan American Philippine Clipper 8.30 a.m. November 3.

Hankow, Chungking, Sian, etc: Eurasia and C.N.A.C. services temporarily suspended.

Paris: Air France 6.20 a.m. November 5.

#### Inward

From United Kingdom, and British countries: Imperial Airways, Delphinus 5 p.m. November 3. Imperial Airways 5 p.m. November 8.

From France: Air France noon November 3.

From U.S.A., Honolulu, Manila: Pan American Philippine Clipper November 3.



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- HEIFETZ AND RUBINSTEIN:**—  
Sonata in A Major (Cesar Frank) DB-3206-3207-3208
- FLAGSTAD KIRSTEN:**—  
Songs my Mother Taught me (Dvorak)  
When I Have Sung my Songs (Charles) DA-1524
- KREISLER FRITZ: AND LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA:**—  
Concerto in E Minor (Mendelssohn) DB-2460-2461-2462
- RUBINSTEIN ARTHUR:**—  
Prelude in A Minor (Debussy) DB-2450  
Tombeau Couperin-Forlane (Ravel)
- TOSCANINI AND PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA:**—  
Semiramide-Overture (Rossini) DB-3079-3080
- CIGLI BENIAMINO:**—  
Lost Chord (Sullivan) DB-1526  
Goodbye (Tosti)
- STOKOWSKY AND THE PHILADELPHIA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA:**—  
Dance Macabre (Saint-Saens) DB-3077
- CORTOT AND CASALS:**—  
Magic Flute (Mozart) Variations on air from Beethoven  
DA-915-916
- SCHNABEL ARTHUR AND CARL:**—  
Concerto for two Pianos (Bach) DB-3041-3042

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1938.

### Man Versus Insect

IN THE scientific field full international collaboration is still possible. The entomologists who are demonstrating the new method of preventing Yellow Fever from being brought to Asia from Africa, as reported in the Telegraph yesterday, are engaged in a war with mosquitoes and other insects in which co-operation between nations is absolutely essential if any measure of success is to be obtained.

A great African administrator once described the struggle between man and insect, as to which should inherit the earth, as the unresolved battle of tropical countries. In Hongkong, happily, the menace of the mosquito has largely been overcome.

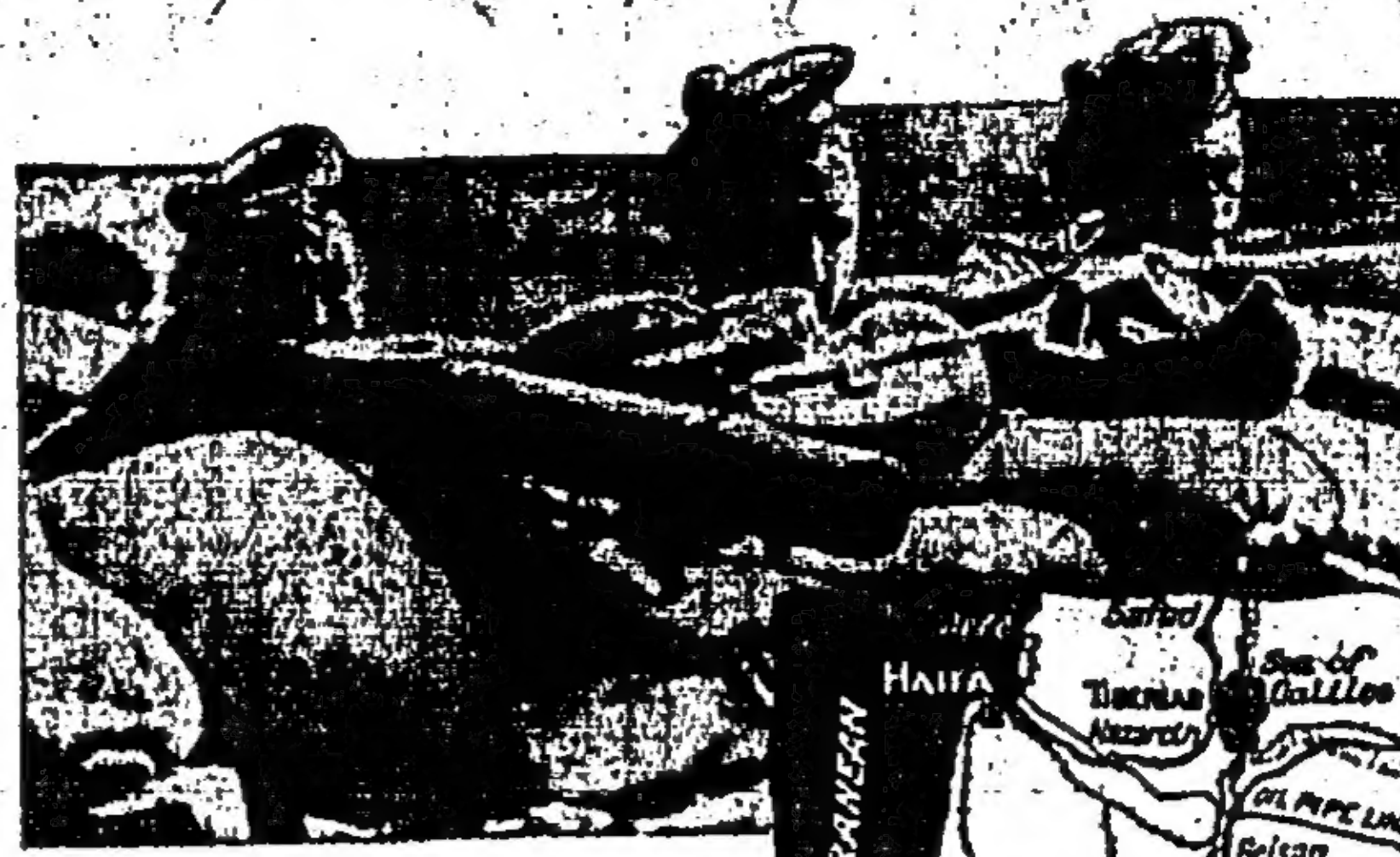
The menace of Yellow Fever being brought to Hongkong and other Far Eastern centres by aeroplane was once very real. Happily, science has ended the grim tragedy that possibility conjured.

### Faith in France

THOSE friends of France, and of all she stands for just now, will watch with some anxiety the efforts of M. Daladier to meet the enormous obligations entailed by super-armaments. It already stands to the credit, good sense and patriotism of the French people that they have not been insensible to the Premier's appeal regarding the 40-hour working week. The labour leaders have intimated that an amendment of the law in its application to the industries working for national defence can be accepted, and that compromise on other matters affecting the working class is possible.

So much depends on the decision of the French people at this juncture that those abroad who are most concerned that French influence in international affairs should not be weakened may be pardoned for confessing their solicitude. Any political crisis in France at this moment would be a grave disservice to the world's tranquillity, if not to European peace. The cause of democracy itself is engaged, for

## To-day in PALESTINE



REALISE the gravity  
of the situation in

Palestine.

You see the news despatches: Arabs Murdered. Bomb Kills Jews. British Soldiers Attacked. Another Big Battle Near the Sea of Galilee Last Night. You say, "There's plenty of trouble there."

You use the wrong word when you say "trouble." It is an understatement.

There is revolution in Palestine. An armed force of Arabs is trying to usurp the authority of the British Government, which has a mandate there under the League of Nations.

It is not a particularly well-organised force, and it does not understand the complexities of modern warfare, but it is killing and plundering and destroying.

Its immediate aim, almost achieved, is civil war: its ultimate aim is to drive the Jews from the Holy Land.

Where do we stand in all this turmoil? What has all the bloodshed to do with us, and what is all the fighting about?

First of all understand that we must shoulder some of the blame for the chaos that is Palestine. It is the twice-Promised Land so far as we are concerned.

### Sudden Promise

WHEN we needed the help of the Arabs against the Turks in 1915 Sir Henry McMahon, then High Commissioner in Egypt, sent a letter to the Sherif of Mecca, the most powerful man in all Arabia.

"We rejoice that your Highness and your men are of one opinion that Arab interests are British interests and British Arabs," he wrote referring to a message from Lord Kitchener in which our desire for the independence of the Arabs and the Arab countries had been plainly stated.

A little while later Sir Henry gave the Sherif the definite assurance that Britain "was prepared to recognise and support the independence of the Arabs... and assist them to establish what may appear to be the most suitable form of government." The Arabs took this to embrace Palestine.

That was that, and plain for all to see.

But in 1917, a few weeks before Allenby marched victoriously into Jerusalem, Lord Balfour came out with that sudden promise which is the root of the massacres and killings of to-day and yesterday. "His Majesty's

Government has decided that if divided counsels prevail in these times of touchy international nerves, the institutions for which France and other democracies are the bulwark would be jeopardised.

Those who have faith in the traditional intelligence and fortitude of the French nation cannot doubt but that M. Daladier's appeal for further sacrifices will be met without sacrifice will be met without the country into the chaos of political upheavals that overwhelmed it two or three years ago.

Palestine is a little bigger than Wales. The picture above shows men of a Scottish regiment guarding a sandbagged barricade in one of the storm centres.

Government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object.

Yes, there was also the loophole clause: "...nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

But all Jewry had read that phrase "national home" and visualised at once a heaven upon earth for Jews. Qualifications did not matter.

### Still More Troops

THERE is no peace in Palestine; has not been since the "national home" ideal was entered upon.

The Arabs feel bitterly and pungently that they have been betrayed, and they fight.

The Jews feel that their "national home" will pass into limbo, and they fight back.

We, as the referees, get blows from both sides.

We send Commissions and we issue papers. Experts, trying to please both Arab and Jews, antagonise both. And we send troops.

There are thousands of soldiers under the British flag in Palestine right now maintaining "law and order." Last night it was announced that more are on the way. Squadrons of the R.A.F. are co-operating with the Army. Other squadrons are within easy distance.

But the trouble worsens. There are murders every day; a bombing; a massacre; a raid every week. The cemeteries are full.

The Arabs, now tens of thousands strong, are waging open warfare on Briton and Jew. Abdel Rahman haj Mohammad, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces, has issued a clarion call to the Arab race. He, and every dark-skinned warrior behind him, denounces us as "barbarous and brutal."

At the other end of the scale the Jews insist that we are weak, not firm enough in putting down disorder.

We tried the policy of appeasement first.

In recent years we have become sterner, imposing curfews, shooting rebels against walls. Yet the tougher we get the more embittered the Arabs become.

And they are well armed. I have letters on my desk from English people in Palestine who assert that foreign Powers, antagonistic to Britain, are supplying them with rifles and ammunition.

### Partition?

THROUGH all the bloodshed the Jews, now fighting back, have gone on making homes out of swamp and desert, making trees grow where before there were only stones.

In 1918 there were 600,000 Arabs and 58,000 Jews living fairly peaceably together in

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Whatcha mean I don't know values? I got five years for one just like it!"

## Last Letter FROM HANKOW

By A Special Correspondent

HANKOW, Sept. 20.

COME with me to a movie in Hankow! Let us ride in rickshas to a semi-open-air-theatre where, seated among a couple of thousand Chinese in whom patriotic fervor is running high, I promise you we will get electric thrills in an atmosphere charged with intense national ardor and mass enthusiasm... that is unless you are entirely phlegmatic.

These we will meet such eminent persons as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Mickey Mouse and the glamorous Miss Marlene Dietrich. There we will hear the music of the Occident and of the Orient, and as in an access of caterwauling a "swing" band assaults their unaccustomed ears, we will rather shamefacedly wonder what the Chinese patrons are thinking of this latest monstrosity of the barbarian West.

Like the movie theatres of the West, this one is brilliantly illuminated, its name and the title of the film being shown in Neon signs in English and Chinese characters. Our first surprise, however, is the absurdly small admission price. The dearest seats, quite comfortable wooden ones, cost only 50 cents, which at the present rate of exchange is equivalent to about 5d in Australia.

As we enter we find we are in a well-lit auditorium. For coolness, the wall boards, which are attached in movable sections, have been taken away, and the hot air is agitated by numbers of ceiling fans, while the Chinese patrons busily manipulate the hand fans they always carry in hot weather. And if these aids are not enough, we can seek relief by buying ice creams from aisle vendors, or by sucking aerated waters through straws—direct from the bottle.

Here, in addition to the Chinese, is a selection of foreigners that forms a typical cross-section of Hankow's foreign community to-day. There are officers and men from the British, American, and French gunboats, in port. There are bankers, merchants, and shipping men. On one hand we see members of the British Consular staff; on the other the secretary of the Dutch Legation is chatting with a foreign newspaper correspondent.

The Mayor of Hankow (Mr. Wu Kuochang) and several high Chinese officials.

Palestine. To-day there are approximately 900,000 Arabs and 500,000 Jews not living at all peaceably together.

What are we doing about it? Our Government favours partition—at least officially. The partition scheme—brain-child of the Royal Commission—advocates the division of the Holy Land into Jewish and Arab States, with the independent Arab State embracing more than two-thirds of Palestine; the two States split by a British mandated corridor.

Lots of people do not like it; consider the plan more explosive than a gunpowder plot. Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said recently: "While we favour partition as being in principle the best and most hopeful solution of this problem... final decision on future policy must in its turn await the receipt of the Woodhead report on economic and fiscal questions..."

[Sir John Woodhead was the leader of a recent technical commission to Palestine, sent there to work out ways and means of partition.]

We have not made our minds up yet.

Don Idée.

(Continued on Page 16)



# A Czech Speaks On The Sudeten Question

## LETTER TO A FRIEND IN HONGKONG

The following letter to a friend in Hongkong, written by a Czech last month, is illuminating. Penned before the Munich Agreement, it sets out the Czech standpoint on the subject of the Sudeten area:

Czechs and Germans have been living in Bohemia and Moravia side by side for at least eight centuries. The present-day German settlements in Czechoslovakia are the result in the first place of immigration and later of Germanisation of the original Czech element, largely to political, economic and social pressure. Nevertheless the average Czech recognises the Sudetens (Germans of Czechoslovakia) as co-citizens of equal right with himself, and desires sincerely that the Sudetens feel at home in Czechoslovakia and develop and show the same loyalty to the country and the same tolerance to their co-citizens of other tongues, as the German Swiss. Why is this so difficult to achieve?

Czechs and Germans are so intermingled in Bohemia and Moravia that a division of territorial or even racial lines seems practically impossible. The majority of German-speaking families have not only Czech blood but very often Czech-speaking branches. Nationality here is a question not of racial origin but of education and personal sympathies—in mixed districts one often finds brothers, one of them professing to be a German and the other a Czech. In personal and business intercourse these two nationalities get along very well. Even political operation has been smooth during extended periods, for instance from the 16th until the middle of the 19th century. This healthy development which would have gradually led to a perfect symbiosis after the Swiss model, was marred by outside influences—at first by the Habsburg method of "divide and rule" which meant among other things an unjustified privileged position for the Germans, and then by the Pan-German movement which flared up first in 1848 and after 1871 grew more and more aggressive, until it culminated in the present mass-madness, fostered and kept up by Herr Hitler and his obedient mouth-piece Herr Henlein.

### Willing to Grant Rights

The Czech Government is willing to grant the Sudetens full autonomy within the framework of Czechoslovakia and absolutely equal rights with Czechoslovaks proper—let the British reader imagine that Erse speaking immigrants in Liverpool or the French and Italians of Soho are granted their own school boards and administrative districts, strictly proportional representation in Parliament and in all administrative branches, free use of Erse, French and Italian on equal footing with English at Western level, in all dealings with civil and military authorities and in all courts including the High Courts of Justice—but the Henlein party still hesitates to accept this, and indicates clearly that if accepted, this will mean only a stepping stone to further demands. Why not then allow the Sudetens a plebiscite without further ado? Under the reign of organised Nazi terror to which the mixed districts of Czechoslovakia are subjected, it is almost certain that a large majority of the votes, irrespective of the real opinion of the voters, would go in favour of annexation by Germany. There are two groups of reasons for which this proposition appears not only unacceptable to the average Czech, but also useless as a solution of the dilemma and dangerous for world peace.

Bohemia and Moravia have natural frontiers formed by chains of mountains which have been their political and strategic frontier since the dawn of history. If the political frontier be shifted inland, Czechoslovakia will lose her strategic frontier in the event of a military attack and both the territories annexed by Germany and those remaining in Czechoslovakia will suffer so much economic distress through this unnatural division that Czechoslovakia's independence may crumble for economic reasons. Furthermore, the strong Czech democratic, Jewish and Jewish minorities in the territories annexed by Germany will be delivered to Nazi terror.

### Only First Step

The second main reason is that for Nazi Germany the annexation of the Sudetens would mean only a step in further expansion and would whet the appetite. Herr Hitler told the world clearly that Germany must first conquer Central Europe and if possible Southern Russia, then having become practically invincible in Europe will proceed to challenge Great Britain for the mastery of the world. Czechoslovakia is at present the main obstacle, and must go under as the first victim.

Why however, asks the good-natured Britisher, should Czechoslovakia play the part of a bulwark against German expansion? Why not make peace with Germany?

Czechoslovakia did not deliberately choose this role—it is her position and geographical configuration, her democratic social order, and above all the aggressive intentions of Germany that have forced her into this rôle. With equal right one might ask why Belgium and France chose to be the bulwark against German westward expansion.

Czechoslovakia, though small, is a powerful state because of the social justice, her system of government, her democratic order, and her millions of disarmed and landless peasants, will go down like grass under a scythe, if Czechoslovakia falls, and Germany's rule will spread over the whole of Central Europe. With 100 millions of sturdy

population as cannon fodder, Czech industries, Hungarian wheat, Polish coal, Yugoslav ores and Roumanian oil added to her own resources, Germany will become really formidable. The day on which Czechoslovakia has to submit to German rule, will mark the beginning of the end of the British Empire.

### Putting the Clock Back

Will however the dismemberment of the British Empire be a serious loss to humanity, and is it not preferable to a world war? Apart from patriotic considerations of which the British alone are judges, we Czechs feel that the existence of the British Empire, the first commonwealth of nations freely and cleanly governed, is at present the only hope for a better future for mankind, and that its dismemberment would put the clock back probably for centuries to come.

The only solution of this terrible dilemma consists, in Czech opinion, in a strong alliance of democratic Powers declaring to Germany: "Hands off Central Europe! Learn to achieve greatness by peaceful and civilized means—it will be better for your own people too." If firmly held in check, Germany might gradually get rid of the poison in her system.

The mass of Czech people is united in a calm determination rather to fight to the last man than to submit to Nazi rule, and thus not only to commit suicide as a nation but also to buy the cause of democracy and of true progress. If you talk to the man in the street, you never hear any other answer. We are looking with apprehension to the British people who once were the leaders of the world in political and human progress, wondering whether they realise the importance of their decision for the whole of humanity, and whether they too will decide—and will say so betimes—rather to fight than to commit suicide. A timely show of strength by the British democracies is much more likely to cowardly giving way to brutal aggressors who—be it remembered—are after all giants with feet of clay.

## CHANGE OF JUNKS

### Piratical Affair Has Sessions Sequel

### FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE

A piracy in Chinese waters on September 23, when a cargo of bananas was seized, led to the appearance before Mr. Justice R. E. Lindell at the Criminal Sessions yesterday of two men, Chan Shu-fat, and Chan Hing-fat, charged with receiving stolen property. Both accused were charged with unlawfully receiving 80 piculs of bananas, the property of Li Hing, at Un Long in the New Territories, while the first accused was additionally charged with unlawful possession of \$8, the property of Pang Shu-kan.

The accused were subsequently found guilty on the first count, and sentenced to five years' hard labour. The case was heard by a jury comprising Messrs. J. R. A. Pearce (Foreman), P. S. Lee, Li Shu-yuen, Chan Wing-fong, A. P. Sousa, F. H. Donald and P. W. Osborne.

### Left to the Jury

Both defendants declined to give evidence or make statements, saying they preferred to leave the case as it stood to the jury.

After his Lordship had summed up, the jury retired for 20 minutes, and returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both accused on the first count, and not guilty against the first accused on the second count.

Mr. Whyatt, in answer to his Lordship, said both accused had no police records, but said he had a man named Chan Yau, who had been robbed of his junk in a similar fashion about two weeks prior to the piracy of Pang's junk.

Chan was then brought into the Court, and identified the accused as the men who had held up his junk in Chinese waters off Wong Tin Hau on September 10, and robbed him of the vessel and its cargo of bananas. The defendants, he declared, sailed away in his vessel, leaving him with his boat. His junk was the one in which the defendants pirated Pang.

Passing sentence, his Lordship said accused had been rightly convicted. In his view, of an offence which was very nearly akin to piracy, that was a capital offence. "Undoubtedly, had you been caught by the Chinese authorities in Chinese waters, both of you would have been executed," he added.

Dismissing the jury, his Lordship said, "Thank you, gentlemen, though I find it difficult to appreciate your verdict on the second count, you are excused further attendance at these Sessions."

## DEPORTATION OF POLISH JEWS

Berlin, Nov. 1.

The venue for the negotiations between Germany and Poland on the question of the deportation of Poles will be Berlin instead of Warsaw, it was announced to-day.—Reuter.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE WAR DEBTS

To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir,—Imagine my embarrassment upon learning from "Antonio's" letter in Tuesday's issue that Great Britain had forgiven the greater part of the debts owed her by her Allies and victors the state clean in some instances, and yet I had not heard of this action at all. Perhaps he will provide a reference.

In consulting my Britannica, I find that late in December 1924 Mr. Winston Churchill made an official statement to the effect that Great Britain would expect any country making a funding agreement with the United States to come to terms, part with Great Britain. Reading further, I find that Great Britain made funding agreements with her Allies in the amount of £2,137,747,000 for original advances totalling approximately £1,400,000,000. It is interesting to note in comparison that the American funding totalled \$11,672,500,524 against original advances of \$10,230,323, a considerably smaller mark up than Great Britain's. Both comparisons include the Russian debt, not funded.

The American agreement with Great Britain called for interest at 3% (rising to 3½%) which was less than the United States was then paying to her own nationals from whom she had borrowed the money. So soon as the agreement was made at this "onerous rate of interest," Britain rushed post haste to Wall Street and borrowed \$300,000,000 at a lower rate. Such private loans were in addition to the \$400,000,000 which America had lent from the Armistice up to 1920.

The cash value of the British settlement in 1923 was a little more than \$2,500,000,000. From then until 1926 Britain's new capital issues for foreign countries on the London market amounted to \$4,500,000,000 (Midland Bank Ltd. figures).

"Antonio" makes a point of munitions used in the common cause. It should be remembered that to save shipping, America bought a quantity of munitions in Europe and paid cash in pounds and francs for them. Of the 13 odd billion of American money reported as expenditures by the Allies, less than \$100 million was for munitions. Some was used to pay Morgan & Co. (always keep your credit good with your bankers!), much was used to keep up the exchange value of the pound, some was for silver for India, sold by Shylock at a third of the ruling price, much of it was for supplies sold to her population and abroad, and millions were used after hostilities ceased to enable Great Britain to build up her export trade.

And it should not be forgotten that when American money bolstered the pound it cost America just that much more for her cash purchases in Europe.

The value of Protection for Great Britain in the past is not a still debatable, but I can't see any material connection with War Debts. I'll admit readily that the Rolls Royce is a swell car.

But as regards my advantages in the British Empire, I can't find that I have any more privileges than the Briton has in America, probably fewer. There, the Briton gets fat lecture fees for criticising us. I try to keep out of sight as much as possible, to pay my bills, to pay my share of civic duties and to enjoy a quiet life in a beautiful spot, well governed.

Yet I shall continue to resent criticism of my country's acts when based on false statements and dubious conclusions.

SHYLOCK.

## ARMS COME FIRST

### Britain to Reduce On Other Expenses

London, Nov. 1.

Cannon—or schools, streets and welfare centres?

England has answered this question in favour of the former, according to the Daily Herald which states that the Exchequer has advised Government departments to limit expenditure in favour of defence and rearmament.

As a result of this instruction, the Board of Education and the Ministries of Health and Transport are reconsidering their programmes, cancelling construction projects that are not immediately essential. It is believed that school and street construction programmes will suffer most, and many housing schemes will be postponed.—Trans-Ocean.

### Telephone Test

London, Nov. 1.

The system of air raid telephone warnings, which is a vital part of the system for spreading information throughout Britain and North Ireland in the event of air raids, was put to the test last night. It is calculated that between three and four minutes is the maximum time needed for a telephone exchange to advise wardens, fire brigades, decontamination centres, ambulances and other A.R.P. organisations.

The test involved nearly 15,000 telephone calls through 3,470 exchanges.—British Wireless.

## ART OF TEACHING

### Rotarian Replies To Mr. Handyside

Some new angles on education were provided by Rotarian James Smith at yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club, when in an address entitled "A Parent's Reply" he made comments on Mr. W. L. Handyside's previous talk on education.

The Hon. Dr. Li Shu-fan was in the chair, and the following visitors were welcomed: Rotarians D. Lautenschlager, T. S. T. Bernard, Kim Wei Shau, Hongchow, W. O. Nodas, Hornsey, T. C. Yu, Tientsin; Paul Deltz, Shanghai; Messrs. J. Edwards, E. Grimm, D. Kossick and W. L. Handyside. Mr. Yinson Lee and Major C. M. Manners were admitted members of the Rotary Club.

The speaker said he was not intending to be hypercritical of Mr. Handyside's address. The previous week was his reply entirely that of a parent. He had himself tried teaching when he had over 150 "pieces of material" to work on after the school teacher had finished with them. He was a parent, he had been a student, an employee and an employer for Government, and it was on these combined grounds that he offered his views, though not rushing in where angels feared to tread.

The human material and the human element which teachers had to deal with was added him of that saying "who had workman quarrels with his tools." That saying was not quite true, since the good workman would be the first to examine his tools and see that they were in first class condition. The school teacher's case was analogous to this and like the workman, the teacher could draw on store for material for special purposes and keep back the inferior for suitable purposes. Like the workman too, the teacher was able to alter the design of his handiwork, and had to wait until time had brought maturity before he could assess the worth of his labours.

### Separating the Material

The secret of this classifying of the human material was the knowledge of psychology. St. Paul, a great teacher, had said that some children were born by the spirit, some with the word of wisdom, some with the word of knowledge, the working of miracles or the interpretation of divers tongues. This the speaker told to mean that it needed all kinds of materials to make a world. There was no need of better material for educational purposes since there seemed to be a greater supply than demand for it.

The teacher was afraid to classify his material but preferred to go solely on the annual examination on a scale common to all, which the student had to pass before he was considered a teacher. The percentage of passes was therefore the most important factor to the teacher, since it was also the standard by which he too was judged.

The teacher should watch for the "yield point" and when a student had reached that, he should not be kept at school where there was a demand for him—on the farm, in the factory, or to sea. A boy's most impressionable age was between 14 and 16; after that he began to harden in his views.

The speaker suggested there was no basis for saying that the alternative to education was a revolution. Through a revolution and the school teachers had formed their own union. The true alternative was manual labour, he submitted. Boys ought to love manual labour instead of avoiding it. He agreed with tolerance where no certain knowledge existed, and said Newton's discovery and his subsequent "laws" of gravity were an instance where uncertain knowledge was translated into downright statements, though perhaps not quite so before. Now people like Einstein were doubting those very laws.

Knowledge was power, but ignorance was powerful too when it ignored all opinions but its own and acted with a dialka of change which was brought on by age.

### An Old Meeting

Mr. Handyside had said that the educational system of Hongkong was difficult to understand; it had a well-balanced curriculum but with a gap. The speaker recalled a meeting at the City Hall of Hongkong about 1921 when the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock presided and Mr. Tanner continually interposed. They came away from the meeting with the "gap" still unclosed.

To-day that gap was being narrowed and the bridge across had supports for it in the shape of the technical Trade School and the Aberdeen Industrial School. The final span would be a polytechnic school on a par with those in England, where shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping would be taught among other subjects. This might save parents from having to do their children's homework, but until that happened, he would ask the teachers not to give so much homework so that parents could get away to the club or have a game of bridge occasionally. (Laughter).

An alternative to homework would be to extend the school hours, by half an hour or so.

Mr. Handyside's reference to English people forcing foreigners to learn their language was rather odd, in view of the fact that most Englishmen had to learn from such foreigners as Scotsmen, Irishmen or Welshmen. (Laughter).

In conclusion, said the speaker, he would emphasise Mr. Handyside's remarks that if one wanted to learn something, one had to do it. (Applause).

Mr. H. E. Stone thanked the speaker for an address which must have given food for thought to many, including the educationists, he said.

## RADIO BROADCAST

### "In Town To-night" And Other Home Relays

### SCHUBERT SYMPHONY

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c.s. and on Short Wave from 0-11 p.m. on 0.83 m.c.s. per second. I.L.K.T.

6.0 Beethoven—Symphony No. 2 in D Major.

Sir Thomas Beecham conducting London Symphony Orchestra. 6.34 Beethoven—Sonata in A Major, Op. 69.

Played by Emanuel Feuermann (Cello) and Myra Hess (Piano). 6.55 Closing local Stock Quotations.

7.0 Songs by Stuart Robertson (Bass-Baritone).

Songs: "That Everybody Should Know: Intro: Here's a health unto His Majesty; Green Bottles; Masses in do cold, cold ground; Come, Land-lord fill the flowing bowl; Who's dat a-calling; What shall we do with the drunken sailor; Will ye no come back again; Goodnight Ladies... with Piano accompaniment by Gerald Moore. 7.10 Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

Viennese Memories Of Lehar (arr. Henry Hall); Sachlnka (Porgy and Bess) (Schirmer); The Sinters—Waltz (Gung). 7.30 London Relay—Night Journal.

A programme arranged by Olive Shapley.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Milan Symphony Orchestra with Milza Korjus (Soprano) and Beethoven—Gigli (Tenor).

"La Cenerentola"—Overture (Rossini)... Milan Symphony Orchestra cond. by Lorenzo Molajoli; La Danza (Rossini); Funiculi-Funicula (Denza, text Zuanardini)... Milza Korjus (Soprano) with Orchestra and Chorus cond. by Bruno Sedler-Winkler; "Hanon Lescaut"—Intermezzo (Puccini)... Milan Symphony Orchestra cond. by Lorenzo Molajoli; Ninna Nanna Della Vita (film "Solo per te"—Cherubini-Bixio)... Beniamino Gigli (Tenor) with Orchestra cond. by Dino Olivieri; "Fra Diavolo"—Overture (Auber)... Milan Symphony Orchestra cond. by Lorenzo Molajoli.

8.35 Schubert—Symphony No. 8 in B Minor ("Unfinished").

Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Bruno Walter.

9.0 London Relay—"Empire Exchange".

Points of view by travellers from the Dominions and Colonies.

9.15 Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

Marche Militaire (Schubert-Godfrey); Willi the Swallow (Dell Acqua-Winterbottom)... Clarinet and Oboe Duet by Sergt. Matthews and Muselman Harrington; March Of The Amulian Gnomes (Ellenberg); The Mill In The Black Forest (Ellenberg).

9.30 London Relay—The News.

9.50 Songs by Charles Kullman (Tenor).

Lover, Come Back To Me (from "New Moon"); Ah! Sweet Mystery Of Life (Young and Herbert); Good-bye (from "The Cousin From Nowhere").

10.0 London Relay—"In Town To-night".

Introducing unusual stories from every walk of life, flashes from the news of the week, and "Standing on the Corner" (interviews with the man in the street); Produced by C. F. Meehan.

10.30 Half an hour of Dance Music.

Fox-Trots—The Changing Of The Guard; Harbour Lights... Roy Fox and His Orchestra with vocal refrain; Alone At A Table For Two; Waltz—Lovely Lady (film "King Of Burlesque")... The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra directed by Henry Hall; Fox-Trot—My Little Buckaroo (film "Strange Laws"); Tango Fox-Trot—Don't Play With Fire... Bert Firman and His Orchestra with vocal refrain; Tango—Love Has Entered My Heart; Farewell, My Love; Robert Renard Dance Orchestra; Fox-Trots—Rockin' Chair; East St. Louis Toodle-Do... Duke Ellington and His Orchestra.

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## OVERCOATS

### in Readiness

Overcoat time approaches and finds Mackintosh's in readiness with a notable display of AQUASCUTUM Coats.

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# NO PROSPECT OF TRIANGULAR INTERPORT RUGBY

## SHANGHAI TEAM COMING AFTER MALAYA FIFTEEN CLUB FIXTURES FOR THE SEASON ANNOUNCED

(By "Fly-Half")

The fixture card now drawn up by the Rugby Section of the Hongkong F. C. confirms what most rugby enthusiasts have suspected for a long time—that there is no possibility of a triangular interport meeting in February between Hongkong, Malaya and Shanghai.

Such a series, of course, would give the game a great fillip in Hongkong, but it is obvious that the difficulties of arranging such a meeting are at the moment too tremendous to overcome.

Both Shanghai and Malaya will be sending teams to the Colony early next year, but contrary to reports from Shanghai and Malaya they will not be here at the same time.

It is understood that the Malayan Rugby Union team will catch the Hongkong at Singapore on January 23, which means that they will arrive here about February 2.

Their games in the Colony—all on the Club ground—will be:

February 4—v. Club.  
February 8—v. Navy.  
February 11—v. All Hongkong.

The team will embark on the Talma on the evening of February 11, almost immediately after their game with All Hongkong. During their stay here, the players will be guests of the Rugby Section of the Hongkong Football Club.

### SHANGHAI VISIT

The Shanghai team will arrive here a week later and will stay here during the Chinese New Year season. They will remain in the Colony for a week.

The interport match between Shanghai and Hongkong will be played on February 19 on the Club ground, and on February 20 the northerners will meet a United Services XV, also on the Club ground.

Fixtures for the season have been announced as follows:

Nov. 5, v. Navy (Navy); Nov. 12, v. United Services (Club); Nov. 19, v. Army (Army); Nov. 26, v. Navy (Club).

Dec. 3, v. Army (T.T.) (Army); Dec. 10, v. Navy (T.T.) (Navy); Dec. 17, v. Army (T.T.) (Army); Dec. 21, v. Club v. Army (T.T.) (Club); Dec. 31, Club v. Navy (T.T.) (Club).

Jan. 7, Army v. Navy (T.T.) (Navy); Jan. 14, First Rounds International Tournament (Navy); Jan. 21, Final Rounds International Tournament (Club); Jan. 28, Volunteers v. Army (Club).

Feb. 4, v. Malaya Rugby Union XV (Club); Feb. 8, Malaya v. Navy (Club); Feb. 11, Malaya v. All Hongkong (Club); Feb. 18, Club v. Shanghai R.U.F.C. (Club); Feb. 20, Shanghai v. United Services (Club); Feb. 25, v. Hongkong Bank (Navy).

Mar. 4, v. United Services (Club); Mar. 6, Preliminary Rounds Seven-a-side Tournament (Club); Mar. 8, Preliminary Rounds Seven-a-side (Club); Mar. 11, Finals, Seven-a-side (Club).

"A" XV games will be played against Army and Navy sides.

### POLICE INTEREST

It is hoped that even yet the Hongkong Police will put a XV on the field this season. A Police team would add some variety to the fixtures. There is no doubt that Wednesday fixtures will be arranged. It is understood that there are some 30 rugby players in the Force. With the talent available a creditable team could be fielded.

Three well-known Club players in G. S. Wilson, H. W. E. Heath and E. C. Luscombe could form the

backbone of the team. Another player known to local rugby followers is P. J. Cullinan, who played in the Army pick during the 1936-37 season. D. H. Taylor, the all-round Police athlete, is another who has played in good rugby. Others of ability are Onkley, Loughlin, Willson and Leslie.

### Cricket Notes

## UNUSUAL KEENNESS REVEALED

### Two Matches On Sunday Last

An interesting match was played on Sunday last between Craigen-gower and the Middlesex Regiment. Unfortunately the former team were by no means at full strength. However they did well to put up 134 runs against the bowling of Hatfield, Patterson and others. By the way I am definitely adrift about the spelling of Patterson's name. Apparently when he bowls he has two 't's. When he bats he has one! I am told that Hatfield bowled very well. His figures were 14-6-31-5. Patterson bowled seven overs, with three maidens for eight runs and one wicket. Curiously enough Coombes who is usually rather deadly against mediocre batsmen was hit for 18 runs in three overs without taking a wicket. Peal (5-1-14-2) did quite well going on late. For Craigen-gower the veteran H. P. Lim made 27. Andrew Zimmern 35, and Locke 18. There were also 23 extras. For the Middlesex, Man failed but C. S. M. Northcott took his bat through the innings for 50. He and Bendall (20) and L. Cpl. Moody (32) made most of the runs. There were also 21 extras.

**VOLUNTEERS' WIN**  
On the Police ground the home side started pretty well but rather fell away later. I am told that the wicket was rather bumpy and Beck very wisely did not go on to bowl. I was very interested to see that the Commissioner of Police turned up once more and made eleven runs. I have a sort of feeling that he must have played for at least thirty seasons off and on for the Police.

**MACKAY AGAIN**  
Mackay seems in excellent form this year and knocked up 60 runs but besides this G. Souza (14) and R. H. Griffiths (10) only got double figures with the exception of Mr. Extras who was easily second highest scorer with 27. This was out of a total of 128 for eight wickets. It is very pleasant to find so much keenness in cricket this year in Hongkong.



Members of the First Division bowls team of the Club de Recreio which won the League Championship during the 1938 season. Sitting (left to right):—C. E. Marques, C. A. Lopes, F. X. M. da Silva, R. F. da Luz, H. A. Alves, J. E. Noronha. Back Row:—F. V. V. Ribeiro, L. F. Xavier, J. A. da Luz, J. F. V. Ribeiro, D. C. Alves and L. J. Silva.

## Jack Bromwich Will Succeed Don Budge As No. 1 Amateur

By Henry McElmore  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

J. Donald Budge, the fellow with the fire-alarm hair, will abandon his position as the No. 1 tennis player of the world this fall to turn professional and make more money than he has as an amateur.

Not a great deal more perhaps, but some more.

When a sports king abdicates there is always a mad rush for the throne room, and Budge's departure won't be an exception. All the ranking players of the world will visualize themselves as his successor and start a flannel-panted stampede. But only one will get there and if you will promise not to tell a soul I'll give you his name.

It is John Bromwich, a big, gangling, 19-year-old youngster with an unruly mop of hair and a smile as wide as a doubles court, who operates out of Sydney, Australia.

He can't miss taking charge when Budge turns from glory to gold, from cups to cash, and goes barnstorming about the country with Ely Vines in another of those "for the championship of the world" tours.

**PROVED HIS METTLE**  
Bromwich proved that he was the crown prince in the final match of what probably will be remembered as the "Harold Le Blair Davis Cup challenge round." In this match he beat the only man who was a serious rival for the No. 2 slot in world rankings. I refer to Bobby Briggs of Chicago via California, and the man who walks like Charlie Chaplin.

The cup already was safe for this country when Bromwich and Riggs took the court, but the rivalry between them made it more than a mere exhibition. Both fought with all the skill at their command, and at the finish there was no question as to which one had the most.

Bromwich, who is the one and same Bromwich who hits the ball right-handed, left-handed, and every other kind of handed, was superior to Riggs in every department of play. In baseline duels he repeatedly out-steadied and out-lasted Bobby. His service was sharper, surer, and more accurate. Overhead he hit harder and with fewer errors, and his volleying was crisper and more angled. Even in stamina and court covering, at which Riggs was supposed to be paramount now that Blisly Grant has developed the mystic, Bromwich had to yield nothing.

Bromwich's ascension to the championship will not be pleasing to the tennis fathers. Not one bit. Because the tennis fathers, the American ones in particular, are fanatical worshippers of form. Bromwich will give them the 10-ply, self-cocking hand-turned jitters because he not only violates form—he annihilates it every time he swings his bat.

## Two Cigarettes A Day But No Cocktails On Girls' Hockey Tour

By Carlie Hansen

Two cigarettes a day and permission to wear play suits on board ship are among the concessions which the All Australia Hockey Council is allowing the members of the women's team to tour England next year.

It is an understood thing that cocktails are taboo for a team on tour.

## Badminton "Discovered" In Britain

London, Oct. 12.  
Badminton has at last been "discovered" in Britain. More than 110,000 men and women are playing badminton in halls all over the country every evening—and the number is rapidly increasing. Today there are 3,300 badminton clubs, and the game is already rivaling tennis.

Now the winter season is beginning, thousands are taking to the racket and shuttlecock.

The British woman champion is Miss Daphne Young, of Bedford, who won for the first time last year.

Ralph Nichols, of Alexandra Palace Club (North London), holds the

men's title.

Badminton was hit by the recent international crisis; nearly 90 per cent. of the goose quills for the shuttles come from Czechoslovakia.

## Harold Larwood Quits County Cricket

London, Oct. 24.  
Harold Larwood, the Notts and England cricketer, is retiring from county cricket, it was announced during the week end.

The Nottinghamshire county cricket club issued a statement saying:

"It is a matter of general knowledge that for some time past owing to the condition of his knee, Harold Larwood has been unable to bowl. Having come to the conclusion, founded on medical advice, that there is no likelihood of any improvement, Larwood has generously asked the committee to release him from the remainder of his contract, which has another two years to run. This offer the committee has accepted whilst deeply regretting the circumstances which rendered it necessary."—*Reuter*.

## Wooderson's Record Passed

Sydney Wooderson's 880 yards time of 1 min. 42.2 sec. at Motspur Park on August 20, has been passed as an English native record.

Wooderson actually beat the world record. His performance is among those which have been recommended to the British A.A. Board for ratification as British records. Application for world recognition will probably come afterwards.

Other native records passed are, pole vault (12ft. 9½in.) by F. R. Webster; hop step and jump (47ft. 4in.) by J. Higgins; two miles (9min. 7.6sec.) by C. A. J. Emery.

## COLOURED BOXERS CLASH FOR THE WELTER TITLE

### Will Garcia Be Able To Dethrone Armstrong?

Two coloured boxers, Henry Armstrong (American negro) and Celerino Garcia (Filipino), will clash to-night in the United States in what promises to be one of the greatest welter-weight fights in recent years.

The holder of the title is Armstrong, who snatched it from Barney Ross in that sensational fight earlier in the year when the jumper two classes to give the then welterweight champion a terrific thrashing.

While Armstrong's rise has been cyclonic, Garcia has been knocking at the door of the title for quite a while. There is nothing brilliant about the Filipino, but his record shows him to be a boxer of dependability; if he is expected to win a fight, he wins it. He is conceded a good chance here.

In Garcia, most critics are agreed that Armstrong will meet his greatest opposition to date. Armstrong is slight favourite, but the public reaction to the fight is indicated by the fact that there is very little betting. Manila boxing circles have got themselves all excited over this fight. Last week there was a public subscription to send a message of hope and cheer to the Filipino challenger. It was called "Message to Garcia" Fund.

At the moment, Armstrong, who is the first man in history to hold three world's boxing titles simultaneously, is holder of the welterweight and lightweight crowns only; recently he gave up the featherweight title because he felt there was no competition for him in this class. There are some people who feel that after to-night he may rule only the lightweight roost.

Armstrong is a pugilistic freak. A bantamweight from the waist down and a welterweight from the waist

up. In September, 1937, any fight fan with 40 cents in his pocket could have seen Armstrong strutting his stuff in Manhattan's Madison Square Garden. To-night, Americans will probably have to pay fancy prices to see him in action.

### HENRY ARMSTRONG WRENCHES BACK

New York, Nov. 1.  
In the final limbering up to-day, Henry Armstrong slipped and fell. He wrenched his back.

A physician was summoned to determine whether a postponement of his fight with Celerino Garcia is necessary.—*United Press*.

## Sea Biscuit Is Champion Horse Of U.S.

Pimlico, Nov. 1.  
In a match race here to-day over a mile and three-sixteenths, Sea Biscuit became the top-horse of America, defeating War Admiral. Sea Biscuit's time was one-fifth second faster than Pompoon's track record for the distance.

War Admiral broke ahead at the start, but Sea Biscuit took command passing the Judges' Stand and led by two lengths and a quarter. Just when it looked as if the Admiral was going to overtake, Sea Biscuit pulled away again. At the turn, Sea Biscuit was leading by a head and had the same lead after a mile. It then turned on the heat in the home stretch, gaining with every stride and finally won by four lengths.

The winner paid \$840.—*United Press*.

## BRITISH TRACK TEAM FOR U.S. NEXT YEAR

London, Oct. 14.  
Britain is to send a team to America next track season. They will leave immediately after the A.A.A. championships on July 7 and return three weeks later.

Where and when they will compete in the United States, and what the size of the team will be is not yet known, but it is presumed that between eight and a dozen athletes will travel.

Apart from the Empire Games in Canada and Australia and the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, this will be the longest trip undertaken by a really representative British side.

It is a reciprocal arrangement with the A.A.U. of America, who have sent teams during the past two years to the August Bank Holiday international meeting promoted by the British A.A. Board at the White City.



Henry Armstrong

up, he has arms as fast as Glenn Cunningham's legs—and just as tireless. He can throw 1,200 punches in a 15-round fight as he did against Barney Ross last May and appear no more fatigued than if he had spent an evening at a Harlem shindig.

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# MAYFAIR GIRL RUNS FARM TO AID EX-CONVICTS

## "Simple!—I Pay Them to Behave"

By MARY WELSH

Deirdre du Barry, twenty-four-year-old Mayfair girl, is adapting her turkey farm and a 3,000-acre shoot near Tenterden, Kent, into a training ground where ex-convicts can learn how to work on the land and regain their self-confidence.

Miss du Barry—who comes of the same family as the famous Mme. du Barry, of the eighteenth century French Court—has been helping convicts and their families for three years.

In the drawing room of her London home, near St. James's Palace, she told me of her success. Two things strike you about that room—the desk and the flowers.

Miss du Barry's desk is big and business-like with two telephones and sheaves of papers. There are enough flowers to fill a shop. She buys them from the street vendor on the corner, and thus provides his family with nearly half of their income every week.

Miss du Barry said: "I began this business when an old nurse of mine got me interested in Michael Murphy. He was an Irish boy who was in Brixton Jail for stealing £2,000 worth of bonds. Michael had been a friend of my nurse, and she was terribly upset about it.

"When he was transferred to Wandsworth I went and got his clothes and kept them for him, and when he came out I paid his passage back to Ireland. He still writes me occasionally, calls me his colleen."

Since then Miss du Barry has employed nine ex-convicts at different times in her own household, Tenterden Manor, to give them their first jobs—and good references.

She is small and fragile-looking, but she has had no difficulties managing her working guests. "One tried to murder the kitchen maid because she refused to 'walk out' with him," she said. "She liked the gamekeeper better."

### THROWN OUT

"Then there was Evan. I found one day that he had packed my riding clothes and all my silk shirts and was about to depart with them. I got one of my boys into the Army, and another a job as a seaman. Two of them I sent back to Lancashire, and two to Wales."

"Another two I'm interested in are still in prison—and so are three Mrs. Willis. Her husband has gone to jail for eighteen months, and she came to-day to tell me she and their five children were thrown out of their house because she couldn't pay the rent. I've written to the landlord for their clothes, and given her rent money for a new house."

Miss du Barry does not keep books on the cost of her good works. But she estimates they cost her between three and four hundred pounds a year. The new farm will cost more than that.

"We breed turkeys, chickens, and pheasants there now," she said, "and I am planning to make room for fifteen or twenty more men. We can probably use some of them growing crops, but I haven't worked out that plan yet. I need the advice of farming experts."

"THEY WILL REFORM" If the farm pays for itself, without profits, Miss du Barry will be satisfied.

"This work is interesting," she said. "Most of the men I deal with will reform, I find, if I can show them it is worth it. My system is simply offering them a reward—a pound or two—for good behaviour."

"I don't expect any reward myself. It's a satisfaction to me when I can really help them."

CHINESE  
PLAY  
PRODUCED



Members of the cast of the famous Chinese play "Romance of the Western Chamber" which opened last night at the Queen's Theatre. The play is being produced by the Hong-kong Chinese Women's Club—King's Studio.

## NAVY ANSWERED—WITH A THIRST

### "Mass Production" Made Reservists A.B.s Again

The British Fleet remains mobilised, although almost all of the 29,000 reservists recently called up have now returned to their homes with a month's pay, and, in most cases, a £5 bonus for their national service.

The response to the call of duty and the efficiency with which the men were passed through their depots was even greater than the Admiralty expected, it was stated recently.

The last general mobilisation of the Fleet was in 1914, and although there was a partial mobilisation exercise in 1922 it was thought that the machinery for dealing with the rush of men, evolved only "on paper," might show defects in working.

The three Home ports, Devonport, Portsmouth, and Chatham, had been denuded of three-quarters of their normal complement—posted to their ships. Yet the average time for each man to pass through all the formalities of medical and dental examination, kit equipment, payment of allowances and advance pay, fitting and testing of gas mask, was only three hours.

### BEFORE THE CALL

The entire mobilisation was completed in three days. Hundreds of men reported to their depots before the mobilisation proclamation was signed by the King on the morning of September 28.

Morning newspapers of that day announced the impending mobilisation, and the first reservist reported at 6 a.m. By 8 a.m. 200 men had reported at one depot. During the day the men reporting at one depot totalled 4,000.

Behaviour of the men was excellent. At one port, on the second night after mobilisation, 6,000 reservists were given leave, and in the morning not one was absent from roll call. One, it is true, had come back drunk on all fours—but full of good will and eagerness for duty.

Their Lordships of the Admiralty have a whimsical taste in statistics.

for they are officially aware that more beer was drunk at Devonport in the three days following mobilisation than in the three days after the Armistice in 1918.

### ONLY HALF CALLED

Naval mobilisation is carried out in two operations: that calling on service ratings, and that concerning reservists.

Active service mobilisation consists of the suspension of technical training (gunnery and torpedo courses, etc.) and the high-speed transfer of men in depots to their service posts at home and abroad.

Reserve mobilisation is put into action by royal proclamation. Reservists consist of: naval pensioners (men who have served 22 years in the Royal Navy and are liable to be called up in any emergency even without mobilisation). These men comprise the majority of the higher ratings for a Navy more than half of whose personnel have to possess specialised knowledge of complicated machinery and armament.

Next are the men of the Royal Fleet Reserve, who have served seven or 12 years with the Navy; then the Royal Naval Reserves, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves—the Territorials of the Navy—and the Auxiliary Wireless and Sick Berth Reserves.

The total of all these divisions is 57,000 men. Only half were called up, and the other half still remain on duty are skilled men of special importance and experience.

"Mass production" methods were used to speed up the handling of reservists. Each man started with a card at one end of an "assembly line" and passed through a series of "pens" connected by corridors.

As he passed along he went through his medical and other tests, checked for pay and arranged for sums to be paid to his family, collected his gas mask and kit and travelled at the other end ready to travel wherever he had been posted.

Railway companies—especially the Southern Railway—co-operated in transport at the shortest notice, "foot-alonging" took thousands of men to their posts.

Normal recruiting for the Navy was suspended at the moment of mobilisation but was resumed yesterday. It would not have been possible to deal with raw recruits in the general bustle.

That was how the Silent Service did its job, silently, smoothly, and efficiently.

### THREE WEDDINGS IN ARCTIC SHIP

Hallifax, Nova Scotia. After completing an 11,000-mile voyage in the Arctic Archipelago the Hudson's Bay Company steamship Nascopie has arrived here with party of Government scientists and several passengers, including Mounties and radio operators on leave.

An interesting feature of the trip was the transfer of Eskimo families from Greenland to Gralgharbour, the northernmost post office in the Empire.

Three marriages were solemnised in the Nascopie during her visit to the Arctic.

## Unsung Heroes Of China War

### FEARLESS TRUCK DRIVERS

Among the unsung heroes in the China war are her army truck drivers, who run as much risk of getting killed or wounded as the soldiers in the trenches, says the "Strait Times." They are the ones who speed on the highways at all hours of the day and night rushing reinforcements, munitions and food supplies to where they are needed most. Whether they arrive at their destinations on time often determines the fortune of a battle.

Young and confident, these drivers fall within a category by themselves. Although in uniform, they, as a rule, are not armed. They take order from the Motorised Regiment, of which there is one in every Chinese division. They have to work under extremely strenuous conditions. It is a matter of routine for them to be on the road for ten or fifteen hours without a single moment's rest in between. Their motto is: "Defy hardships."

### MANY CASUALTIES

These drivers all have had special training. With the Japanese planes active in the daytime, they often have to run the gauntlet of machine-gun fire or bombs from the sky. Many have been killed that way. Thus, besides keeping a sharp look on the wheel and the road ahead of them, they have to cock their ear constantly for the droning of any enemy aircraft.

Driving at top speed is a difficult feat in a country where roads are unfit at night and often intolerably rough. Ditches following air raids are nothing short of "graveyards" to any reckless souls at wheels. So far, however, comparatively few accidents of this nature have happened. The reason is not far to seek. In the first place, they are all experienced. Then each of them is held responsible individually for his truck. If anything happens to it, he will be duly punished.

Before they are commissioned, these drivers were all given a solid course in mechanics. Repair shops or gasoline stations are few on China's roads. Thus, if anything goes wrong, the driver should be able immediately to locate the trouble and to make the necessary repairs within the shortest time possible.

How many heavy trucks are now running on the highways still under Chinese control is not known. The figure must run up to many thousands. Then in addition the South-east Transportation Bureau and the North-west Transportation Bureau have in service about 3,000 each. These trucks run on three of China's most important highways. All starting from Hankow, they lead to Lanchow in the North-West, to Kunming in the South-West and to Hongkong in the south.

Traveling to these border towns, these vehicles carry China's native products such as silk, wool oil, tungsten and other high-priced commodities for exports in order to build up China's foreign specie reserve abroad. On their return journey, they bring all descriptions of war materials ranging from machine-guns to plane parts.

### NEW "LIFE-LINES"

The road to Lanchow goes to Sinkiang and Soviet Russia, while the highway to Kunming extends to Burma. From both of these routes, it is an open secret that the Chinese army has been receiving a large portion of its munitions.

A number of the truck drivers in the Chinese army are volunteers from the South Seas. Like their fellow craftsmen, they are men of great fortitude. Just one instance is sufficient to prove it. Malaria ran rampant in Central China in the summer and autumn months. Many of these dare-devil drivers fell victims, but they remained at their wheels, fever or no fever.

## Secrets of Man Whom Nazis Cannot Break

Outspoken answers by Pastor Niemoller—ex-German U-boat Commander—to his Nazi persecutors are quoted in a book called "Martin Niemoller and His Confession," published in Switzerland and rigorously banned in Germany.

Niemoller was arrested 14 months ago after he had preached sermons protesting against the Nazi attitude to the Church. He was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, and after serving his term was sent to a concentration camp.

Latest news from Germany suggests that he will be released shortly, but the book just published states emphatically: "If an amnesty is given to German political prisoners Pastor Niemoller will not be included."

### OPEN DEFIANCE

The detailed story of Niemoller's defiance is told for the first time. Niemoller refused to keep secret some confidential reports on new legal measures against the church. He spread the news of Nazi persecution at once.

"It is vital," he said, "I must proclaim it openly from the pulpit." When his bluntness brought him into conflict with the Nazis he did not flinch. On July 1, 1937, he was ordered to appear at the offices of the German Secret Police for cross-examination.

He left his home and attended the Gestapo offices. He has never been home since.

When he arrived in prison the prison chaplain asked him: "My brother, why are you in prison?"

Niemoller, burning with his faith in the Church, answered him: "My brother, why are you not in prison?"

During the whole time he was in prison he suffered every kind of persecution with calm strength.

### WOMEN'S PETITION

Nothing could shake Niemoller's spirit. When he was taunted with his war record, and asked how he could reconcile the command of a U-boat with his new career as a pastor, he said firmly:

"I did my war work because I saw that it was my duty. God wants all of us to do our duty."

"I have never sunk a non-combatant ship, and I have never sunk a ship without saving the crew."

Last week 700 brave German women openly signed a petition for his release. But no official comment has been made on the petition. Niemoller is still in his cell undefeated.

## CAT TIED UP FOR 7 YEARS

A man and his wife who kept a cat tied to a mangle for seven years were, at Wimbledon recently, each fined £2 and ordered to pay two guineas costs.

The couple, William Hearn, a railway carriage examiner, and his wife Constance, both of Plough-lane, Wimbledon, pleaded not guilty to causing the cat unnecessary suffering.

Mr. Gordon Jones, for the R.S.P.C.A., said: "During the whole of the time the cat was never allowed the normal exercise which a cat should have. It must have been perfectly obvious that the cat was suffering discomfort."

### ATTACKED STRANGERS

"A deep indentation was found around its neck where the collar had worn through the fur. It attempted to attack any strangers that came near it."

George Edwards, an R.S.P.C.A. inspector, said the cat was taken into the garden, but it could not walk normally. It could scarcely waddle."

Mr. Charles Gray, a veterinary surgeon, said that owing to lack of exercise the cat could not assimilate food.

Mrs. Hearn told the Bench, "I was very fond of the cat, and I cried when the vet told me it was ill. I could not realise it was suffering."

THAT'S  
Harry's wife



"SHE" enters. All eyes are upon her. On every lip the question "who is SHE?"

Immaculate from head to foot—styled to the minute—looking as if she had just come from the hair-dresser.

And then the secret is out. SHE only goes occasionally to the hair-dresser to have her wave set—her culture modernised! A friend tells how particular she is to shampoo regularly—at home.

And there's really no trick to it. Discriminating women know that Mulsified leaves the hair soft, and easy to manage—prevents the scalp from becoming itchy. Makes it sparkle with new life, gloss and lustre.

Women who know will tell you that the natural oils in Mulsified soothe the scalp—prevent its drying out. Free of harsh alkali Mulsified is safe even for baby's tender scalp.

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## HOLD-UP IN Y.M.C.A.

Sewing Amah Attacked By Two Men

A bold robbery was committed at the European Y.M.C.A. yesterday, when a sewing amah was attacked by two men and robbed of two rings and a watch.

The affair occurred at 11 p.m. while the servants were busy. The amah was in the sewing room on the first floor when two men entered. One seized her by the neck and the other removed the jewellery.

Although she was struck several times the amah followed her attackers when they left and one man was caught.

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# FINDING YOUR FEET

by ANNA WEST

YOUR feet are your fortune; they carry you about to earn your living, to enjoy yourself—hundreds of miles a year. And what thanks do they get? An occasional grudging nail-filing—or even cutting—from most of us.

Can we wonder that they complain occasionally?

There is no excuse for uncomfortable shoes in these days. You can get them as comfortable as gloves and it is no longer thought smart by our own sex, or appealing by the other sex, to totter about on high-heeled shoes 1½ sizes too small.

## Shoe Conscious

WHEN you go to buy shoes, wriggle your toes in them; if you can't, don't buy them. Remember that when you stand up the weight of your body will spread your feet. And remember that your feet will swell. (It's a thing doctors can't really explain, why women's feet swell. Men's don't.) If your feet are rather long, rather narrow, rather short, rather broad,

give up immediately the thought of toes and enlarged big-toe joints. Just popping into the nearest shoe shop. Buy your shoes always from good firms who have graded fittings in width.

But they'll be frumpish shoes you say. They won't have bows and strings and cut out bits, but elegant simplicity is always more expensive. It's her poor feet. She has two little lines of tiredness beside her nose.

## Ill-treated Feet

IF you've been ill-treating your feet with badly fitting shoes, go to a chiropodist. He will tell you exactly what, if anything, is the matter. I don't want to depress you, but three out of ten women I meet ought to have surgical treatment for their hammer

Remember Aunt Fanny, who was a belle in her youth, with her dainty size two's, but who now can't totter up the road without the aid of a stick in one hand and a sturdy arm on the other. It's not old age, it's her poor feet. She's been doing all her life what the Chinese used to do.

If your ankles and legs are not only fat but painful consult your doctor.

## Try Massage

ONE—Strengthening your ankles is the first thing to do. Grasp your leg firmly midway between ankle and calf and let the foot hang limp.

Then shake your foot vigorously, like a puppy with a rag doll.

TWO—Foot massage will set you up when you've had a hard day and you feel more like going to bed than going out. Put your right foot on your left knee and bend the toes down as far as possible.

With a firm thumb massage the inside of your foot, pressing strongly and slowly all the way from the heel to the base of the big toe.

The big-toe joint bears the entire weight of your body, so give it, poor thing, a little thought and care. Regular massage will do no end to a swollen and painful, get expert advice. It is here that high heels first of all their evil effects felt.

THREE—Toe massage will give you that up-on-your-toes feeling if you persevere. Bend your big toe back and pull the others forward. Take each toe and pull it hard as if you wanted to break the joints. Take special care of the little toe, as it is particularly prone to corns.

Give your toes a good rubbing

with one hand while you press them upwards with the other. Finally, knead each toe from the base with finger and thumb.

FOUR—Ankle massage will prevent those bumps and that hardness which appear above the shoe-line at the back. Keeping your ankle on your knee, and keeping it relaxed, knead the back of the ankle between a determined thumb and finger for five minutes.

FIVE—Exercise your feet regularly when you get up in the morning. It will take no time at all. Spread your toes fanwise—and wriggle them—under the breakfast table. Walk with bare feet on tip-toe from bed to bathroom. Walk on the sides of your feet as you did to annoy your parents when you were young.

## Pedicures

WHEN you can pick up a marble or a pencil with your toes, your feet are already intelligent and you can go on to pedicures and nail-varnishes and showing off your nice feet.

## WAYS WITH WOOL

NOW that patchwork is in fashion again, it is just the moment to look through your knitting bag, and decide which shades you fancy for a cushion cover. Knit diamond shapes, in firm stitch, in whatever size the wool at your disposal allows. When you have done several, arrange them to form a square, and join. A plain border, about two and a half inches wide, makes an effective finish.

As the work is in small pieces, it is never tiring to hold, and is convenient to pick up at spare minutes during the day.

A cover for baby's cot may be made in the same way, but worked in an open stitch. It will be beautifully light and warm.

White wool, comes in for booties, gloves for baby, or footlets to wear under silk stockings, and oddments of any shade may be made into socks to go inside Wellington boots.

Fronts to wear with cardigans are another method of using up short lengths of wool. A striped front with a plain cardigan looks smart.

Office workers find that cuffs worn soon become shabby, from constant rubbing on the desk. New cuffs and collar in a contrasting shade are very quickly knitted, and give a jumper a new lease of life.

## A Jumper Hint

When making a jumper, remember to knit the sleeves from the top, and it will be easy to make any alterations which may be required later. A short sleeved jumper can thus have the sleeves lengthened for the winter without any trouble, or, if, as frequently happens, the sleeves are worn, they can be shortened for the summer.

Many jumpers are trimmed with cross-stitch or embroidery in several different shades of wool, and odd lengths left from other work, can be utilised for this purpose. Scraps of rabbit wool, made into motifs and placed at the neck of a winter dress, give a distinctive touch, and simple designs worked on to the dress itself add an original note. A felt hat is often cheered up with a little gay wool work.

A chilly friend will appreciate a hot-water bottle cover, and if it is of many colours it will not matter in the least.

Gollywogs to delight the children may be made from scraps of wool, and balls made like large-sized pom-poms are always popular with tiny tots.

M. C.

## Fashion Points

SOME of the new autumn frocks are made entirely from pleated material. Flat pleating makes the bodice drawn up on each shoulder and crossing over at the waist. From the waist downwards the pleating may be of the flat or sun-ray kind, but the same rule applies for both day and evening dresses. Muffs are becoming fashionable. Usually the muffs match the fur trimming on a coat, or they may be made of cloth. The small, barrel-shaped muf is the favourite at the moment, but larger and flatter models are also seen.

Few muffs are unadorned. A bow of velvet ribbon, an outline of gold or silver, or a pattern of gold and silver, are among the most popular additions. Many muffs are made to go with a matching hat and act as a head-dress.

Many of the newest coats are neither of cloth nor cloth coats—they are of fur. The upper part is made entirely of fur, while the lower part is of tweed,

## Winter Warmth

IF you are a chilly person you will be dreading the winter, because when the weather is very cold you find it hard to keep warm, even in bed.

Don't make the mistake of piling a heap of blankets on top of you. Three or four that are really warm should be enough. More are weakening, and, by preventing the skin from breathing, will increase your susceptibility to cold.

A point often overlooked is that cold draughts do not merely descend. They also come up from the floor, and much chilliness in bed is due to the bottom of the mattress being inadequately protected.

Newspaper, being a bad conductor of cold, is excellent for placing under a wool or hair mattress. If several thicknesses are used, not only is the warmth generated by the body retained all night, but cold, damp air rising from underneath is prevented from cooling the mattress.

A thick blanket spread on top of the mattress is a further aid to warmth, and people who sleep alone often feel warmer. If they have a pillow to press against their backs.

## New Domestic Silver

THERE is an entirely modern trend of thought behind the new domestic silver. The sureness of touch with which these modern pieces are wrought, and their perfect craftsmanship, fit them for a place among the "future antiques" prized by collectors, even machine-produced specimens being designed by well-known artists.

There is a sense of rhythm—flowing lines—about some of the pieces. In others the lines are more severe and even "architectural" in feeling.

Some of the smallest condiment sets and coffee spoons are designed for decorative white table schemes, where "atmosphere" is created by the mixing of various surfaces.

The habit of giving silver souvenirs began during Coronation year. But now small silver gifts take the place of last year's Coronation souvenirs. Cigarette boxes, powder boxes in varying sizes, oblong and square, are inset with enamel or have lacquered lids. Ivory or ebony handles decorate some of the plain silver boxes.

New silver-and-enamel dressing-table sets have long slender handles on the brushes and mirror. Some are in plain silver with a delicate design on the handles, others are in silver and coloured enamels.

The enamel can be either in pastel shades or in vivid colours, so that it will suit either a modern or an antique setting.

Handsome silver trays in simple modern designs look imposing on dining-room side-board, and in the bedroom there are chaste and lovely designs in silver for brush-and-comb sets and all that goes on an elegant dressing-table.

Delicate silver vases with slender "wands" hold the season's roses and colourful late-summer flowers.

velour, duveton, or face cloth. Usually the sleeves are made of fur, too, or are fur from shoulder to elbow.

Smooth furs are often chosen for these coats—mink, nutria, seal, skunk, shaved musquash, or sable, but more fluffy furs are also seen. Some of the most successful models of this kind are made in skunk, opossum, squirrel, bear, and even fox.

There are also coats that have just a yoke of fur, or fur sleeves,

## Don't Pay Children For Favours

By A PSYCHOLOGIST

"BILLY, old man, please get my A Mercenary Age

This is a mercenary age, but a money-grabbing child is a very unpleasant creature and we should never encourage him to expect payment for the kind deeds he can perform for others.

We are all idealists when dealing with children; we desire that they shall develop into useful members of society, earning their living honestly, and sparing a little leisure in personal service for the good of others.

Perhaps we are practical too, and wish our children to value their labours highly. To encourage them in this we pay for their help and, by so doing, do not instil generous instincts.

Children love to help their parents, as a rule. They will willingly help their mother or father in the garden if they are approached in the right manner, and if they are not imposed upon. If a parent cannot get his child's help there has been some fault in the home training.

So many of us destroy a child's desire to help by grumbling and complaining because the work is not done to our satisfaction. Nothing kills ingenuity so quickly. If we show appreciation for honest effort we shall get better service next time.

Explaining Matters

In leisure moments we can have talks with our children, and explain something about home life and its varied duties. We can explain that father earns the money to buy the necessities and mother cares for the home. We can quite confidently tell them that there is work for children there also. They can help mother by being tidy and by doing odds and ends.

If we have a particularly selfish child with whom to deal we can let him see that mother gets nothing for running errands.

No, we must not bribe our children. If we can afford to give them pocket money, we can do so; but they will then have the means of buying presents, stamps, or toys, but we shall wisely refrain from calling them "wages."

There should be no monetary payment for kind actions. Perhaps we know a small boy who asks, "What am I going to get?" when asked to help mother. What is he to get? Money, or practical lessons in help-

ing others? There can only be one satisfactory answer.

## Autumn Complexions

WHEN Autumn comes it is usually necessary to give extra attention to the complexion, for the sun and wind of summer will naturally have had a drying effect upon the skin, which will probably require a nourishing cream.

Massage this nourishing cream well into the face and neck at night, and remove any surplus before going to bed. Repeat this for three nights and then commence a course of anti-wrinkle cream. Even if wrinkles have appeared around the eyes, the cream may be used to effect a cure, but it is essential first to soften the skin by treating it with a good skin food.

Ann Thorogood

## Household Notes

SHORT pastry will be deliciously crisp if it is rolled out on a board floured with arrowroot.

When making a pie, insert a good bone along with the meat. This serves a double purpose. It ensures a plentiful supply of rich gravy, and, as a larger pie-dish is required, it means that a more generous supply of pie-crust is available.

White American cloth, placed on the last step of a dark stairway, will prevent many a minor accident. If the shelves and walls are lined with white American cloth, it will help to throw the contents into relief.

To prevent mirrors and windows from being affected by dampness, smear a little soap on them and polish off with a soft duster. They will remain clear on the dampest day if this is done.

The flowering heads of wild grasses are plentiful at the moment, and these will make useful decorations if given a special treatment. Dissolve a tablespoonful of powdered alum in a tumblerful of hot water, and soak the heads of the grasses in this for about ten minutes. Then place them in the vases right away. The effect is very pleasing to the eye, as the solution, in drying leaves, gives a dingy appearance.

A. W.

Choice of Powder

The woman who wears "reddy" tints is advised to choose a peachy pink powder and rouge that has not too much yellow in it.

During the day, see that it is applied sparingly and shaded off to give a natural effect. Powder which is too pale has a greying effect, while one that is too dark not infrequently gives a dingy appearance.

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# Leaves from the Sudeten Family Tree

WHO, where and why they are the Sudetens?  
Let us take a look at them and see how they live and what sort of people they are.

Think of the western piece of Czechoslovakia as a basin. It is plumb in the middle of Europe—the same distance from each of the four seas.

Round three sides of this basin are clustered the Sudetens. On the steep and rugged hills they have built up their towns and villages.

It is a land of castles, of well-made, coffee and whipped cream, of sloping pine forests. There are tall cascading waterfalls and here and there a group of blue lakes.

Because it is all so beautiful, young Sudetens who claim to like Hitler and hate the Czechs say that they could kiss the Czech frontier guards when they come back from abroad. They are so pleased to be home. The climate is very much like that in England. The temperature is not too warm. In the higher valleys there is a great deal of rain. Sudetens who go to Prague usually complain of the heat.



Among the valleys are the factories and mines. The Sudetens are chiefly industrial workers. The Czechs, living out in the middle of the basin, do most of the farming.

That is one source of trouble. What we call the town v. country quarrel becomes in Czechoslovakia just another side of the German v. Czech quarrel.

Mining and textiles and other heavy industries employ many Sudetens. These industries were hit hard in the slump-making Sudetenland a distressed area. Another source of trouble.

How did the Sudetens get there? Have they always been there?

In pre-Christian times there were certainly Germans there. But later they moved away. From about 500 A.D. the Czechs were masters of the country, which began to be known as Bohemia. One of their greatest rulers was Good King Wenceslas, who was murdered in 935.



It was round about 1200 that the Germans really started coming back. They settled in very much the same places where they are today and came because of the demand for miners.

From 1200 right up to the present time the boundary between Bohemia and Germany has been the same. The Bohemian Germans were never part of Germany. Many English people know about the old Bohemian kingdom because of the battle of Crecy. When he was killed, the Black Prince, to show his respect for King John's motto—"Ich Dien." It has been the motto of Princes of Wales ever since.

Most of the Germans were driven out of Bohemia during the wars that followed, the martyrdom in 1415 of John Hus, the Czech religious reformer, still a Czech national hero.

But the Germans came back. The minerals being developed in the mountains needed workers. So from Austria and surrounding places Germans began returning.



In those days the Czechs were frightened out of Germany but of Austria. In 1920 the Czechs were defeated at the Battle of the White Mountain. They remained under the Austrian heel till the end of the Great War.

The Austrians arranged for large-scale immigration of Germans into the Sudeten districts. As a bait German was made an official language in Czechoslovakia.

For three centuries the Czechs were the minority. The Sudetens, who were really Austrians, had the support of the German Government behind them.

It was only after the war when the Austrians came back and came away with and the Sudetens found themselves left alone in the Bohemian basin, that the present German-Czech problem started.

A Sudeten leader addressing a Henlein meeting. The symbol hanging from his rostrum is that of the Sudeten-German Party.

mlan basin, that the present German-Czech problem started. The Sudeten Nazi movement first grew in the extreme western end of Czech territory. Round Eger and Asch the people are great strapping creatures, different from the smaller, darker, finer-featured Sudetens farther north.

They have always been very pan-German, anti-Czech, anti-Jewish. It was from them that the movement spread to other Sudeten areas.

It is not true to think that the Sudeten areas are solidly pro-Hitler. They include about 4,000,000 people. Half a million of these are Czechs and three and a half million are Sudeten Germans. Half a million of the Germans are opponents of Henlein.

So roughly one million people in the Sudeten areas are anti-Henlein and about three million are pro. Naturally the two populations are very mixed up. There are many Czech pockets in German areas and many German pockets in Czech areas. There are also many towns and villages where there are plenty of Czechs and Germans living side by side.

With all this mixing of the races, there has been a great deal of intermarriage. In many districts the race problem has become such a jumble that it would be impossible to try to say who are Czechs and who are Germans.

For instance, Henlein's mother is a Czech. His propaganda officer, Herr Sebolowsky, has orders to keep this dark. Incidentally, Sebolowsky is a Czech name.

W. Shebbeare

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## HUMOUR IN YOUTH HOSTELS

DURING a three weeks' tour of the Scottish youth hostels I heard some amusing tales.

Early one morning, soon after leaving a hostel, a hiker saw a tramp sitting beside a little stream, rubbing the soles of his socks with a tallow candle. "Why are you doing that?" he asked. "Because it makes me light-footed," rejoined the tramp. An excellent pun and a tip well worth knowing.

One English hosteller at Aichterawe, near Fort Augustus, bought some milk at a nearby cottage late in the evening, just after milking time, and he was served with the fresh, warm milk. Next morning, when he called for a fresh supply, he said: "Please don't heat the milk this time."

The fishing is very good in the sea-water lochs of Ross-shire, and many hikers hire a boat for an evening's fishing. In Upper Loch Torridon, one fisher hooked and landed a fish almost three feet in length, but the boatman told him it was not good for eating. So holding his huge fish, he had his photo taken, and then went to the hostel store and bought a tin of sardines for supper.

In one hostel in Ross-shire, the warden has collected a lot of money for the Hostels Association by singing songs and taking a collection. A young English lady asked him to sing "The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond." "What time is it now?" he asked, trying to keep her voice casual. "Twenty minutes to five," he answered lightly. "The sun rises at five-thirty today. Well start in ten minutes."

An English cyclist told an amusing tale of the Lake District. An American visitor to the lakes was telling a Cumberland farmer about the wonderful crops grown in America. "That's nowt," replied the farmer. "I mind a crop of turnips that weik grown on the other side of the lake. It's guld ground there, an' wif heavy muckin' (manuring) and wide thinning. Folks can't true far an' near the seed. 'Om! About Martinmas a young bull ate his way intil wan on 'em, an' stayed there! They thowt the beast were lost till a while after Christmas when he cam' out. 'Other, ad, a my bit fatter, not when he went in. The farmer then took the shell of the turnip, put lang sticks in it for perches, an' made a grand hen house. 'But it softened and broke after a hard frost!"

During a visit to Ferniehirst Castle hotel last year I bought a tin of "Jothart snails" in Jedburgh, and I used the tin this year to hold sugar. I had to stand much good-natured chaff about being a Frenchy, and was often asked if frogs and snails were good to eat. I had to explain many times to English and Continental visitors that "Jethart snails" were a kind of toffee pulled out into a snail-like shape, and that they were probably first made as a compliment to the French during the Auld Alliance between Scotland and France.

At Carn Dearg hotel, on Gairloch, in Ross-shire, meals can be bought, and the weary hiker need not cook his own meals. After dinner one evening an English tourist suggested to his pal that they take a boat out on the loch.

"Well," exclaimed his friend, eyeing the dancing waves, "after a dinner that's cost me one and six."

## THE TOY WIFE

GERTRUDE GELBIN

RESUME  
Gilberte Brugard, called Froufrou because of her irresponsible gaiety, marries Georges Barriere, serious young lawyer, Loulou, her sister, has loved Georges since childhood. After five years of marriage, Georges begs Loulou to help him because Froufrou's whims and caprices are ruining his career and the upbringing of their child. Froufrou soon realises that her sister has usurped her place in the affection and esteem of her husband and little son, Andre. Froufrou returns to Loulou, and, despite Loulou's disapproval, she runs away with Andre. In New York she develops a crushing cough. A year later, lack of money forces them back to New Orleans, despite Froufrou's despairing fear that Georges will challenge her to a duel as soon as they return.

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### Chapter Ten

#### FIELD OF HONOR

Froufrou's cough grew worse throughout their trip to New Orleans, but once there, the warmth and comfort of Andre's low house renewed her hopes of getting well. As soon as she was convinced that she was sufficiently recovered to be left to the care of Pick and Brutus, Andre set out on horseback for his mother's plantation.

News of his intended visit had evidently preceded him. Enroute he met Judge Rondell and his two boys who greeted him coldly and informed him that Georges awaited him in a carriage down the road.



Andre made at once for Georges. "I understand you're looking for me?"

"Yes," Georges answered shortly. "You will be at my disposal?"

"Naturally," smiled Andre. "Tomorrow, at dawn—at the Oaks?"

Georges nodded. "And the weapons, Monsieur?"

Andre looked from Georges to his three friends as if lost in thought. "It's your privilege to name the weapons, Monsieur," Judge Rondell reminded him sharply.

"Pistol," the word burst from Andre.

Everyone looked at the other in surprise. But Andre, with the gleam of triumph in his eyes, turned back to Georges.

Rondell watched him gallop down the road. "Froufrou!" he whispered. "Andre Valliere, the best man with a sword in Louisiana—and he chose pistols!"

Next morning, just before dawn, Andre sat with Froufrou as Brutus brought them coffee.

"What time is it now?" she asked, trying to keep her voice casual. "Twenty minutes to five," he answered lightly. "The sun rises at five-thirty today. Well start in ten minutes."

Pick hurried in with a glass. "Drink this, Missy," she begged. "Honey and lemon to her cough," Pick replied.

Froufrou waived it aside. "I don't need it," she countered.

Andre carried it to her as he would to a child. "Try it," he smiled. She shrugged and held his hand on her shoulder. "Remember to stay quietly in your carriage, no matter what happens, or at once, it's only in case I'm wounded that you're to take me to my mother."

He sipped his coffee silently. "I've told Pick to take your jewels along. You shouldn't leave them behind. If—" he smiled vaguely. "She managed to smile back. "I've not jewels enough to worry about."

"All the same," he said lightly, "take any trinkets you value. This house would go to my creditors, if—"

He shrugged. "But my mother will care of you."

"Hush!" he said to give her. "Be looked at his watch. He said there, her hands folded helplessly in her lap. "How strange," she murmured.

"What?" he asked. "He came over to her and stood beside her chair again, his arm resting on the back of her hand, his face close to hers. She looked at him with wide, staring eyes. "What? Who never thought of myself as—"

"Hush!" he said. "I love you. You have been always loved me since I can remember. Too much. I should be the one to say. Not you."

"Who will now help Froufrou? Will Andre live or die? How does Froufrou feel about this? How does she feel about this? How does she feel about this?"

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CANTON	15,500	10th Dec.	B'way, Madras, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'g, R'dam & A'werp.
CORFU	14,500	24th Dec.	B'way, Madras, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'g, R'dam & A'werp.
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TALAMBA	10,000	23rd Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
CORFU	14,500	24th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
*BANGALORE	6,000	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
NANKIN	7,000	4th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
TALMA	10,000	7th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.

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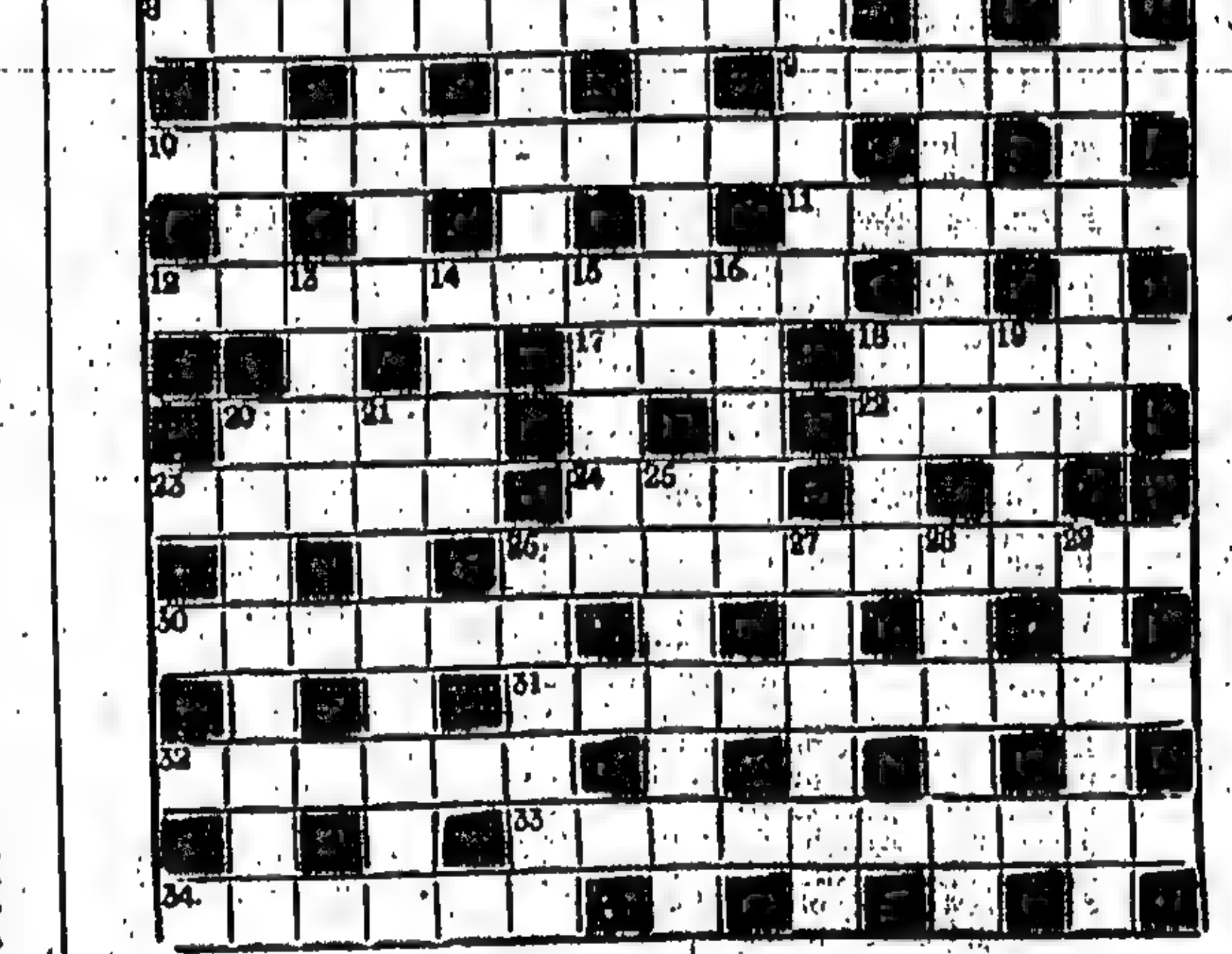
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## OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



### ACROSS

- Prohibition started this ornament (8).
- Clumsy (10).
- Suitable trophy for champion lion hunt (6).
- One must submit to its ruling (10).
- Hidden with a number in (6).
- Zhan never following makes a proverb (two words—6, 4).
- 24 across in the past (3).
- Illness resulting from having only gold and silver in the wage (5).
- A letter on itself may be struck with sound result (4).
- A constituent of kerosene (5).
- What the customer wants (6).
- This in her is warning (3).
- He makes his crab hop (10).
- If he were to go the order would be best (6).
- When danger threatened he he called "cave" (10).
- Drink puts an end to fighting spirit (6).
- It is demonstrated at sea by the first part on the rear (10).
- Wherein vehicles must be left when moving (6).

### DOWN

- In the rage there's a place of antiquity in front (8).
- Almost any thing for purpose (7).
- A laundry worker (8).
- A spiteful lady of Warsaw (7).
- Insect mostly a vegetable (6).
- Bird (6).
- Availability may depend on it (8).

### YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

1. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
2. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
3. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
4. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
5. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
6. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
7. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
8. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
9. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  
10. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z







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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

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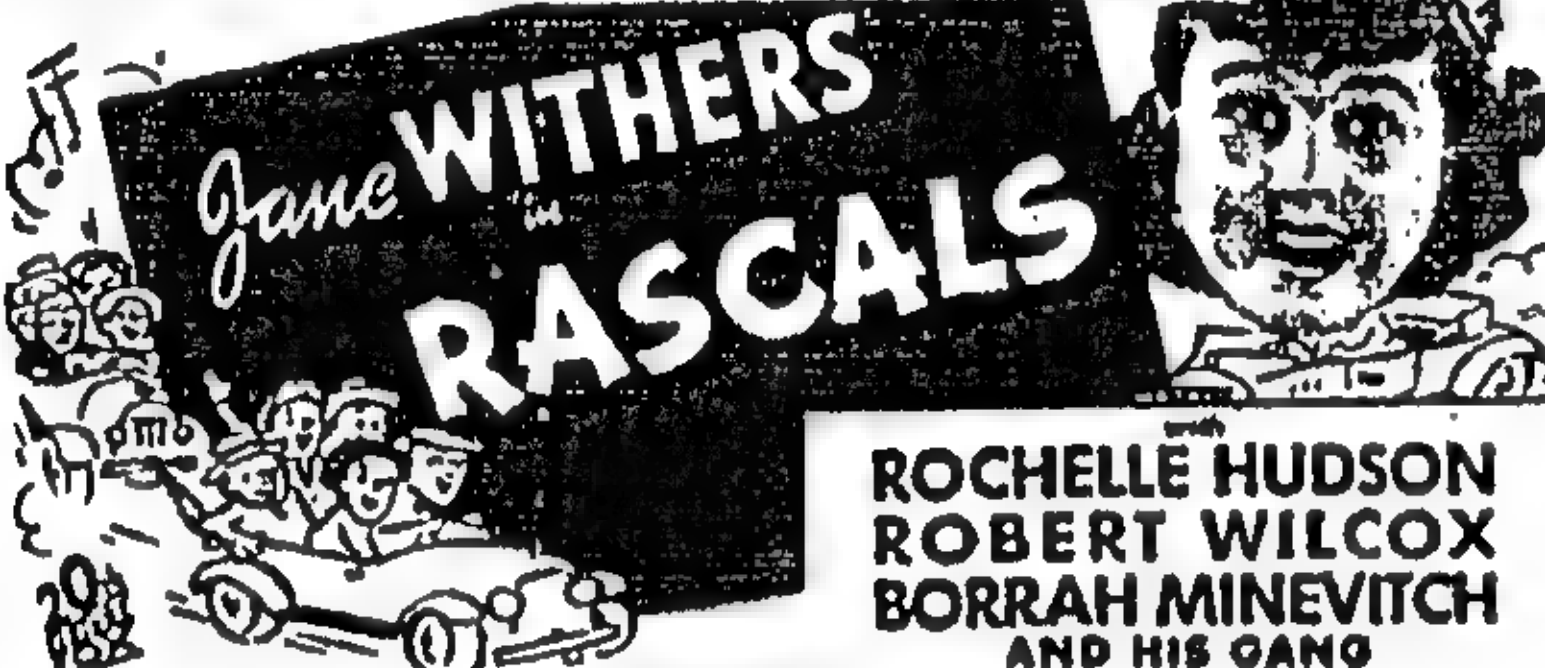
NEXT CHANGE "YELLOW JACK" M.G.M. Picture with Robert Montgomery - Virginia Bruce

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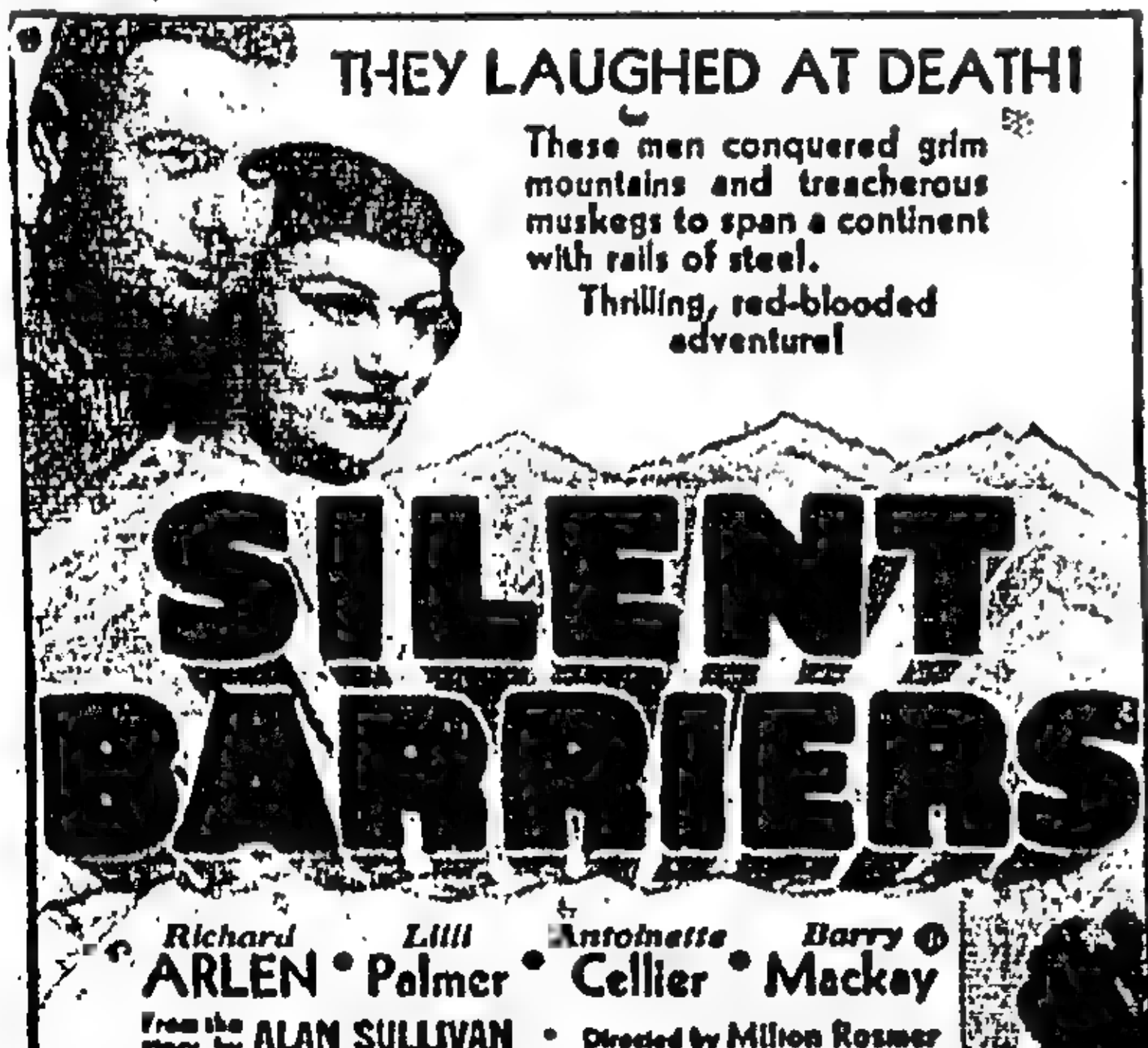
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## POINT OF PROVERBS

### English Association Talk By Mr. de Martin

An entertaining talk on proverbs was given by Mr. G. P. de Martin at the first meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the English Association, held at the Helena May Institute yesterday. His Excellency the Governor was in the Chair, and he again accepted nomination as President of the Association.

Mr. K. W. Salter, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, was re-elected; and the accounts, showing a loss of \$37 on the year, were adopted.

The following Vice-Presidents were elected: Lady Northcote, Rev. G. Byrne, S. J., Mrs. Edgar Davidson, Hon. Sir Robert Colwell, Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, Hon. Mr. Sir Athol MacGregor, Mr. G. P. de Martin, Miss H. D. Sawyer, Mr. D. J. Sloss, Professor R. K. M. Simpson, Mr. H. C. Macnamara, and Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith.

His Excellency said that unless those present and other members of the Association were prepared to get their friends to join, then it would be a confession that their convictions in having an Association at all, were not sound.

After the formal business had been concluded, Mr. G. P. de Martin initiated a discussion on "Wise Sayings and Modern Instances."

It is not easy to define a proverb, but a true proverb should be in common use, practical, metaphorical and short, he said. He suggested that metaphor differentiated the proverb from the aphorism, though there was a loose use of the two words as synonymous. "The end justifies the means" is an aphorism and the corresponding proverb is "The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

#### Biblical Source

Many popular European proverbs of to-day are to be found in the Bible and in the classical writers of Greece and Rome; but that does not mean that they all originated there. Our familiar "Red in the morning, etc." is quoted by Matthew in his gospel as being even in his day a well known saying.

The common saying "The exception proves the rule" has had its meaning curiously twisted. The word "prove" used to mean "test" of "try," a sense which still survives in the words "probation" and "probationer"; in the phrase "put to the proof" in the parable where the man bought a yoke of oxen and went to "prove" them.

The speaker told an amusing story about the text, "The tongue no man can tame," which occurs in the eighth verse of the third chapter of the Epistle of James. An old Jacobite lady was invited to dinner by the Whig magistrate of a Scottish town. She made no objection to drinking the health of King George but determined to drink her own king's health also, which she did by quoting the above text, and when one of the guests asked where it came from the sturdy old sport snapped out "James Third and Auchin" and tossed off her glass of wine. (Laughter).

Popular proverbs are mostly quite old, but there are some modern ones which have caught on, one of which is "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." It is Gray's wording which is new. The idea is very old, said Mr. de Martin.

Sydney Smith once quoted a proverb with effect. A shoemaker was arrested for bigamy and brought before the magistrates, one of whom was Sydney Smith. When the question arose which wife he would be obliged to take, Sydney Smith suggested that, being a cobbler, he should stick to his last. (Laughter).

Proverbs sometimes contradict themselves and, while it may be true that fortune favours the brave and that he who hesitates is lost, it is also of proverbial wisdom that we should look before we leap and that

discretion is the better part of valour.

#### Obsolete Sayings

Many once popular sayings have gone out of use, and Mr. de Martin wondered how long it would be before "putting the cart before the horse" would have to be explained to the rising generation. Shakespeare's audience knew all about Lady Macbeth's "cat in the adage," but nowadays most people do not know that it was "The cat loves fish but is loth to wet her feet."

"Like a fish out of water" is at least as old as A.D. 373, when it was said of a monk away from his monastery, but it is such an obvious simile that it is almost certainly much older than that.

Why do we say as dead as a doornail or as heavy as a berry? Berries are usually any colour but brown. When we say that "Blackberries are red when they are green," in spite of the apparent nonsense, we are speaking correctly.

Occasionally we find different proverbs with the same meaning. "All is not gold that glitters" is much the same as "Fine feathers do not make fine birds." That all gold does not glitter is perhaps not a proverb, but it enshrines a pathetic truth. Pope writes "Charm strikes the sight but merit wins the soul." Unfortunately the latter process takes longer.

Gray's fowler "born to blush unseen" reminds us that there are more fish in the sea than ever came out, and so a man may be selling tickets at Waterloo Station whom nature intended to be a Napoleon, and mute Milton may ingloriously peddle vacuum cleaners in the Cromwell Road.

The speaker wanted to know why we say "call a spade a spade" and why we specify sheep in "making sheep's eyes."

When Mr. Willett introduced summer time into England a few years ago, there was grumbling from the farmers. Much the same thing happened at the adoption of the Gregorian Calendar in 1752 because few country people could read, agricultural programmes were often regulated by rule of thumb references to the old calendar.

#### Some Wellerisms

Amusing examples were instanced by the speaker, to show that proverb collecting need not necessarily be a dull proceeding. The army contractor's version of "Needs must when the devil drives" is "no price is too high when freedom and honour are at stake." (Laughter).

"All's well that ends well" as the peacock said when he looked at his tail, might be called a "Wellerism," a word which Pickwick readers would understand. Perhaps the best known Pickwickian Wellerism was Sam's reply to Counsel, "Quite enough, Sir, as the soldier said when he received 300 lashes." "You mustn't tell us what the soldier said," interposed the judge, "it isn't evidence." (Laughter).

Finally Mr. de Martin reminded his hearers that the ideas underlying most proverbs were not peculiar to any language.

Several speakers took part in a discussion afterwards. His Excellency winding up the meeting with an expression of thanks to Mr. de Martin. He hoped that the speaker would find time one day to give a talk connecting nursery rhymes with proverbs, as many of them were applicable. The essence of most proverbs seemed to be their homeliness, and he was hoping that some ladies would have been inspired to give their views in the discussion.

## COLONY'S WEATHER

Vagaries Recorded In October

The weather in the Colony during the first week of the past month was unsettled owing to the passage of two typhoons across the northern part of the China Sea. The first of these passed within 100 miles to the S.W. of Hongkong on the night of the 3rd. to 4th., and entered the coast to the east of Fort Bayard. The second passed about 250 miles to the S.W. of Hongkong on the afternoon of the 7th. Although neither typhoon gave winds of gale force in the harbour, they brought heavy rainfall, which was much needed after an exceptionally dry summer.

The weather subsequently improved, and remained fair and warm, with occasional showers, until the 15th. The development of an anticyclone over China brought cool northerly winds, and fine weather on the 16th., and during the remainder of the month no rainfall was recorded and almost cloudless skies prevailed. Temperature again rose on the 24th. and the last week of the month was very warm.

The mean temperature for the month was 77.8° F. which is 1.0° above normal. A maximum of 88.5° was recorded on the 1st, and a minimum of 66.0° on the 22nd, and 23rd. The mean relative humidity was 75 per cent, against a normal of 72 per cent.

Sunshine amounted to 233 hours, which is 10 hours above normal. The total rainfall was 0.09 inches, against a normal of 4.53 inches; nearly all this rainfall was due to the passage of the two typhoons.

The maximum wind velocity in a gust was 54 m.p.h. at 7.35 a.m. on the 4th.

## MONUMENT TO BRITON REMOVED

Pressburg, Nov. 1. The monument of the English historian and publicist, Professor R. W. Seton-Watson, in Rosenberg, Slovakia, has been removed by members of the Hlinka guards, a militant Slovak organisation. Professor Seton-Watson was one of the keenest supporters of Dr. Benes' policy in England, and he actively opposed Slovak efforts for autonomy during the past few months. —Trans-Ocean.

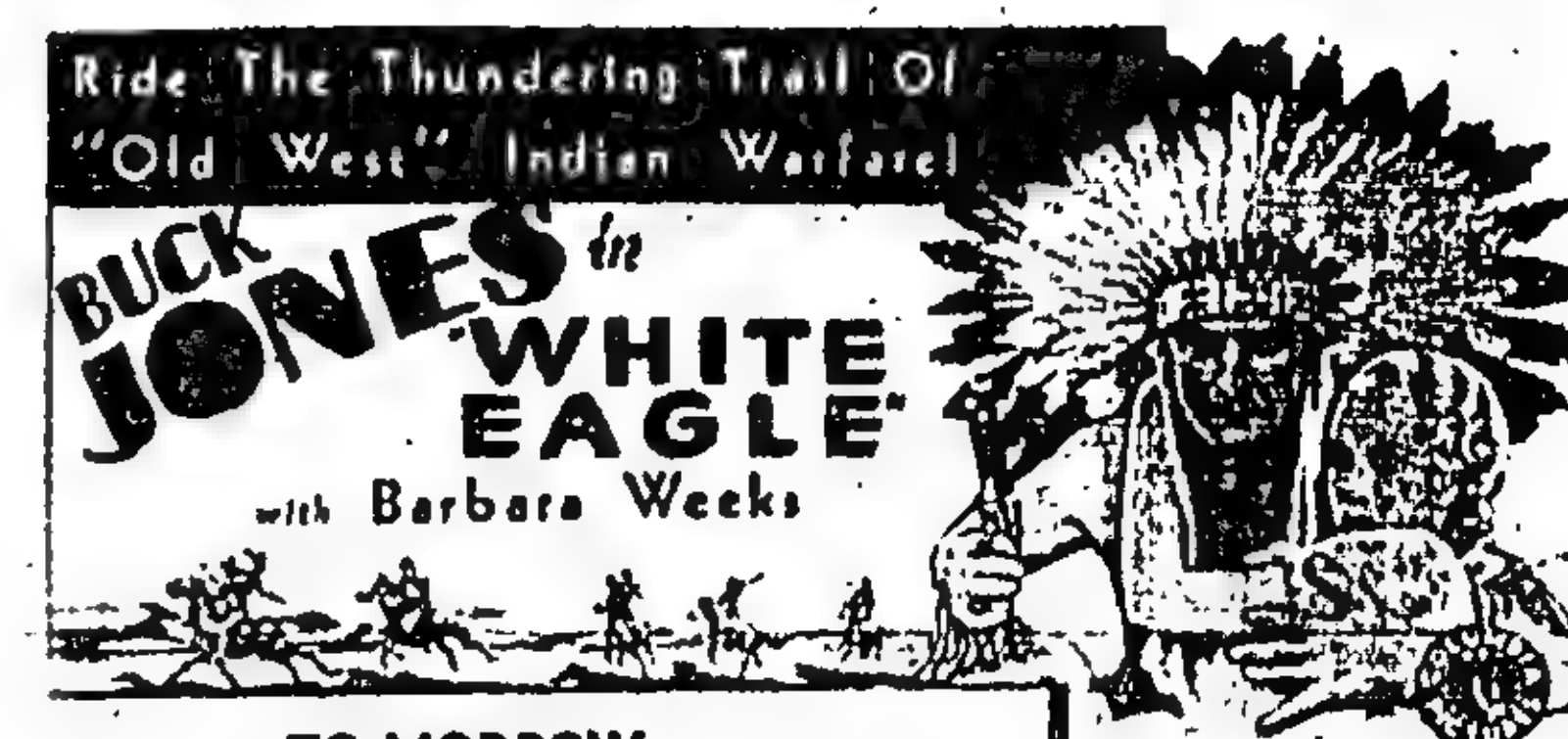
## LATE NEWS

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# GELIGNITE GANG PLAN COUNTRY HOUSE RAIDS

## "Yard" Outwitted by "The Guv'nor"

The theft of ten pounds of high explosive and a hundred detonators from quarries at Sevenoaks, Kent, recently, has intensified Scotland-yard's efforts to track down the "gelignite gang" of safe-breakers.

The gang is a six-handed one—all highly specialised. Its chief is between fifty and sixty years old, grey-haired, benevolent-looking, whose clothes give him the appearance of a respectable business man.

He is known as "the guv'nor" to his associates, lives in a large detached house in a London suburb.

It is "the guv'nor" who decides where and when a safe is to be attacked, after he has completed his survey of the office or shop. He draws plans like a skilled draughtsman, and these are rigidly followed.

Only on the night when the safe-breakers set out are they allowed to study these plans. Everything must be committed to memory; nothing is carried by the men which might set Scotland-yard on the trail of the master mind.

### FIRST TO ARRIVE ON THE SCENE

"The guv'nor" is first to arrive at the scene of the robbery. He carries a small attaché case in which are skeleton keys, a small but exceedingly powerful electric drill, black leather gloves, dark glasses, and a torch.

The gelignite to blow open the safe "the guv'nor" has in one of his vest pockets. It is the thickness of an ordinary lead pencil, and no more than two inches in length. It is wrapped in oiled silk, with an outer covering of cotton wool.

The gang work strictly to a time schedule. Hardly has "the guv'nor" opened the outer door when the others arrive—in a car. In it are blankets and sawdust, to deaden the sound of the drill and the noise of the explosion.

As soon as these have been taken inside "the guv'nor" departs; his work is finished until next morning, when he returns to collect the safe-banking tools. His men await him behind the locked doors.

Scotland-yard have received information during the past week that the gang are entering on the third phase of their safe-blowing exploits. The first was confined to post offices.

### SAFES REMOVED ON A CARRIER

Many of these, all over the country, were raided during this period, and thousands of pounds got into the hands of the thieves.

In cases where it was unwise to risk an explosion the safe was removed on a low-wheeled carrier to a car fitted to give the impression that the occupants were a bookmaker and his staff going to a race meeting.

An hourly watch on post offices by policemen on the beat, specially introduced by the G.P.O., ended these raids.

Then came phase No. 2—the safes of Underground stations. After a series of these the Post Office hourly patrol was extended to them too.

Now the gang are said to be turning their attention to the bigger cinemas and large country houses where people are known to store their valuables in small safes.

The "Yard" are confident that the gelignite recently stolen from Sevenoaks has found its way to the gang for use in this new series of raids, and a broadcast has been sent to police chiefs throughout the country to keep closer watch on places likely to be in danger.

The gang have always confined their operations to the week-end, when there is usually a large sum in a cinema and ample time to work undisturbed.

Seven hours is usually long enough for the thieves to open an up-to-date "burglar-proof" safe.

### BOY POISONED BY IVY

London.

Pollen carried from ivy to loganberries was stated at an inquest at Dilke Hospital near Cinderford, Glos., to have caused the death of twelve-year-old Peter J. Stenfield, son of a missionary stationed in India. The boy died after cutting ivy from the garden-walls at Stenders Cottage, Mitcheldean, where he had stayed with his grandmother. The cause of the boy's death baffled experts. The housekeeper at Stenders Cottage stated that Peter was cutting ivy from the walls and at the same time eating loganberries. Later he became unconscious and died soon afterwards. Police-Constable Paget stated that dust from the ivy caught on the loganberries and caused herderin from the ivy to fall on the loganberries. Professor Scholberg, a poison expert said that ivy was known to contain herderin which could produce symptoms of hemorrhage from the stomach and kidneys, as in the case of the boy.

## ANNA NEAGLE ON THE JURY

Miss Anna Neagle sat in court at St. Albans one day last month waiting to sit on a quarter sessions jury. Late in the evening she went home—having done nothing.

She was called on to serve in her correct name of Marjorie Robertson.

When the court resumed, Miss Neagle once more took her place among the waiting jurors.



Mahatma Gandhi donated \$6,000 towards the purchase of the Indian National Congress Ambulance (pictured above) which has been presented to the Chinese Government. The ambulance has been handed over to Wallace Harper and Co. for transportation into the Chinese interior.—Mayfair Studio.

# MAN TAKES LIFE IN OLD BAILEY CELL OVER £50

## ONCE RICH, CONVICTED

## "He Preferred Death To The Dishonour"

Death defeated justice at the Old Bailey recently, when Alexander Ratner, 61-years-old electric lamp manufacturer, killed himself with a cigar-cutter in a cell where he was awaiting sentence for fraudulently converting £50.

A Russian by birth, but resident in Britain since 1915, Ratner had been found guilty by a jury and sentence was postponed until later as the Recorder (Mr. Gerald Dodson) had to attend a City meeting.

Ratner was then taken to the cells underneath the dock, where the usual surveillance was maintained.

At 2.30 p.m. he was seen alive by warders patrolling the corridors.

At 2.45 he was found lying on the cell floor with wounds in his neck and left arm.

Said a friend last night: "He preferred death to the dishonour of being found guilty."

An ambulance was summoned and Ratner was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but he died on the way.

### THE COURT TOLD

Apparently he cut his throat with the cigar cutter which he carried on the end of his watch-chain. On Mr. Dodson's return to the court a warder went into the witness-box and said that the accused man had made a "successful attempt upon his life."

A doctor from the hospital gave evidence of Ratner's injuries. Mr. Dodson: "It was definitely an attempt at suicide."

Mr. Dodson ordered that the records should be marked in accordance with that evidence, adding, "It is a very sad end to a man, and everybody connected with it must feel extremely sorry."

### "NOT THROUGH ME"

Ratner, who lived alone at Clifton-gardens, Maida Vale, W., and had an office in Dorland House, Regent-street, had posed to the prosecutor, Mr. Jack Leonard Stone, as a member of the Stock Exchange and thus obtained £50.

Mr. Stone afterwards said "My conscience is quite clear over the whole matter. It is a sad thing, but it cannot be said to be through me."

Mr. Franks, a former friend of the dead man, who gave evidence for him, said: "Once Ratner was a very prosperous business man who made thousands of pounds."

"He fell on evil times, and tried to carry on in the fur business, but failed."

Ratner, who was married and had a son, was separated from his wife, who, it is understood, is now living in Paris.

### SEARCH FOR WIDOW

He had no relatives in this country, and police were last night engaged in attempting to discover the whereabouts of his wife and son, who, up to the present, are unaware of his fate.

Suicide in an Old Bailey cell is a very rare occurrence.

There was an unsuccessful attempt about 18 months ago, but the only previous case was at the beginning of the century.

# Bill-Paying Is Quite In Fashion Again

People at Home who were scared by the war crisis are again paying their bills, according to the chiefs of big London stores, tailors, doctors and dentists, and insurance company officials.

Their verdict is that the people who withheld payment of their accounts were in a very small minority and that confidence has been fully restored, although business is not back to normal.

An official of a West End store said "The chief accountant remarked how

# Lindbergh Is New "Lawrence Of Arabia"

Colonel Lindbergh, man of mystery, is now being compared with another mystery Colonel—Britain's Lawrence of Arabia.

Recently Lindbergh flew to Berlin with his wife for a few days' stay in Germany. The day before a sensational attack appeared in the Soviet's leading official organ, "Pravda," over the signatures of eleven of Russia's best-known airmen.

They alleged that, at a lunch given by Lady Astor, Lindbergh made "lying" statements about the weakness of the Soviet Air Force, and that he went to Russia "under the instructions of English reactionaries to testify about the weakness of Soviet aviation to provide Mr. Chamberlain with arguments for capitulating at Munich."

Lindbergh has refused to comment on the Soviet attack.

During Lindbergh's stay in Moscow a curious incident was reported. Near the Moscow aerodrome, Lindbergh noticed a "suspicious character" following him. He turned on the man and asked him for an explanation; then, when none was forthcoming, knocked him out.

### "UNOFFICIAL ENVOY"

Later, M. Iechov, a Moscow police official, telephoned the American Embassy to explain that he had had the Colonel followed by a detective in his own interests. "My friend," he added, "learned that you are as good at boxing as at flying."

"On the way back from Russia, another mystery blew up. Lindbergh called in at Prague, where he had private talks with President Benes, the Czech War Minister, and the Chief of the General Staff. After Lindbergh had left, President Benes conferred with Lord Runciman.

Lindbergh returned, via Paris, to London. Then came the German visit, said to be for the purpose of attending an aviation congress.

And the world is asking now: Why did Lindy go to Moscow? Why did he go to Prague? Why does he visit Germany? Lindbergh does not reply.

## WHOSE BABY SEAL ARE YOU?

Rufus is a five-weeks-old baby seal caught recently on the banks of the Mersey near Liverpool.

For five days the local zoo authorities and the R.S.P.C.A. were disputing over Rufus's future.

The society made a cash offer for the right to take Rufus out into deep water and tip him back into the sea.

The zoo wanted to keep him—they thought he was too young to take care of himself.

So now Rufus is in the zoo, feeding from a baby's bottle and rolling over on his back to have his tummy tickled.

But the zoo people promised that if Rufus ever gets unhappy the R.S.P.C.A. can have him.

# EMPIRE NEWS

## ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN NEW ZEALAND

Auckland. Despite the international situation, the effect of which is felt by all parties in New Zealand, there is no slackening in the general election campaign.

Parliament has now been dissolved, and the Executive Council is carrying on affairs of State. This consists of the 13 members of the Cabinet and the Governor-General, Viscount Galway.

At present the Socialists hold 53 out of a total 80 seats in the House of Representatives.

Elites for E.A.F.—It is now revealed that Great Britain is paying £1,550 for each trained New Zealand pilot accepted for the Royal Air Force.

Bookmakers' Fines.—The annual report of the New Zealand Police Department shows that bookmakers contributed to the State revenue £5,084 in fines in the past 12 months. Bookmaking in New Zealand is illegal, betting at race meetings being effected by the totalisator, on the proceeds of which a tax is levied.—Reuter.

### India

## TRIBUTE TO SIR G. GRIERSON

Calcutta. Sir George Grierson, the great Oriental scholar, who is always remembered here for his monumental linguistic survey of India, has been awarded a title equivalent to that of Doctor of Literature by the All-India Hindi Organisation for his service in the preservation of the Hindi language. He is the first Englishman to be so honoured by an unofficial learned association purely Indian in character.

Sir George, who is 87, joined the Indian Civil Service in 1873. He received the Order of Merit 10 years ago.

Bangalore's Status.—It is believed here that the civil and military station at Bangalore will be handed over to Mysore State on July 1 next year. This area was retained by the British Government for military purposes when the authority of the Maharaja Chama Rajendra Wadlyar over the rest of the State was acknowledged in 1881.

Congress Decision.—Members of the Congress Working Committee, which has been in session since Friday, and the Prime Minister of provinces in which Congress has a majority discussed the international situation with Mr. Gandhi to-day. The committee will continue its present session indefinitely.

### Australia

## AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT MELBOURNE

Melbourne. The annual show here of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria attracted a record entry of stud stock, horses, hunters, ponies, dogs, poultry and primary produce. Because of the dry season cattle entries showed a slight decrease, but quality was sustained.

The show lasts 10 days, and in addition is open on nine nights, during which trotting matches and hunting contests are the chief attraction. Exhibits of machinery, motor-cars, and secondary products are the best for many years.

Record Marriage Figures.—A new marriage record for Victoria was set up in the quarter ending in June. In that quarter there were 4,094 marriages, according to official figures published to-day. The total for the six months ended June 30 was 8,838.

Sydney. Centenarian.—A Devonshire woman, Mrs. Ellen Stephens, of Mordale, a suburb of Sydney, has just celebrated her 100th birthday.

### South Africa

## DECREASE IN TRADE

Johannesburg. Imports into the Union in August were valued at £7,700,000, this being nearly £1,400,000 less than the figure for August last year.

The total imports for the first eight months of the year were £63,700,000, this being about £3,500,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year.

Exports also dropped heavily in August, compared with August, 1937, principally owing to the curtailed gold export. The value of exports in the month amounted to £5,400,000, while in August, 1937, the figure was £11,033,000.

Total exports for the eight months amounted to £70,000,000, which is £12,400,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year.

## Orchard Heater Still Sought

Pasadena, Cal.

Despite a large number of attempts to perfect an invention, a \$5,000 prize plum is still hanging on the tree here for anyone who will devise a satisfactory orchard heater for keeping off frosts to replace the old-time smoke smudge.

# 14th ANNIVERSARY



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## POPULAR H.M.V. RECORDS JUST ARRIVED.

- C3018—(ALDERSHOT TATTOO, 1938.
- 19 (Massed Bands of Aldershot & Eastern Commands.
- C3023—(In Holiday Mood. Sulte.
- 24 (Sunbeams & Butterflies.
- LONDON PALLADIUM ORCHESTRA.
- B8070 (Music Comes. (Strauss).
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- 20 PHILADELPHIA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
- DB2011—(Bach Concerto No. 1. A Minor.
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- DB1270 (Lo, Here the Gentle Lark.
- (Solveig's Song (Peer Gyn).
- AMELITA GALLI CURCI.
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FOR SALE—Leather-covered gold-letter Bentley's Second-Phase Code, unabridged pocket edition, brand-new, Telephone 58099 or Room No. 410, Kowloon Hotel, Kowloon.

## FOOCHOW LANDING MYSTERY

(Continued from Page 7.)

Ocean" which, in a despatch at 3.30 o'clock this morning, gives a description.

The "Trans-Ocean" message states: "According to detailed reports describing the landing of Japanese troops on the coast of the province of Fukien half way between Hongkong and Shanghai here no fewer than 32 Japanese warships took part in the landing operations."

The completely unexpected landing of the Japanese troops caused a panic among the Chinese population. The Japanese troops, who encountered not the slightest resistance, at once occupied the most important parts of the harbour district of the town of Fuchow.

"All banks and Government offices in the town were closed and the commercial traffic came to a complete standstill."

The news of the landing of the Japanese troops gave rise to a headlong flight of the population into the interior of the province.

"According to Japanese reports complete chaos now prevails in the town of Fuchow."

It is expected that the Japanese will advance immediately on Fuchow, the capital of the province of Fukien.

"Fuchow is an extremely important centre and its loss would be a serious setback for the Chinese since one of the largest Chinese ammunition depots is located on an island close to the town."

## FIRST ITALIAN ENVOY TO PARIS

Paris, Nov. 1.  
Following a visit from the Italian Charge d'Affaires, M. Giorgio Bonnet, it is understood, has agreed to the nomination of Sig. Raffaele Guariglia, as Italian Ambassador to France.

Sig. Guariglia is at present Italian Ambassador to the Argentine—Reuter.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE

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NATIONAL RED CROSS  
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HONGKONG BUREAU

### Notice of Removal

The Hongkong Bureau of the National Red Cross Society of China has removed from its office in the Bank of Canton Building to the Bank of East Asia Building, 4th Floor, Room 409, 10 Des Voeux Road C., Telephone No. 21842.

C. Y. WU,  
Director.

October 31, 1938.

## FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

### What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. Secretaries, H.K.S.P.C., The Old City Hall, Queen's Road C., Hongkong, or the Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor; or the Inspector, Violet Peel Health Centre, Wanchai; or the Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

Any further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

## ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT TO COME INTO FORCE ON NOVEMBER 15

(Continued from Page 1.)

His Majesty's Government's policy regarding foreign affairs.

As an illustration, Mr. MacDonald mentioned that the number of circular telegrams had so far been sent to the dominions on foreign affairs this year was 398, of which 150 were sent in September.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. MacDonald said that where consultations proper were made, no action was taken on foreign affairs without consultation with the Dominions.—Reuter.

## PUSHED FIANCEE UNDER LORRY

(Continued from Page 1.)

the girl, Yung Wai-ping, 20, against a moving lorry in Kennedy Town on August 20, after she had asked him to write out a document breaking off their engagement. The girl was rendered unconscious and had to stay in hospital for three weeks, suffering from concussion and injuries to her left side of the face.

Mr. J. Whyatt, Crown Counsel, prosecuted, and accused was not legally represented. The following comprised the Jury: Messrs. L. E. N. Ryan (Foreman), Cheng Kam-to, Hui Wai-pang, Johnston Wong, A. J. Rozario, Chiu Tse-ping and Wong Sung-ki.

The case commenced on Monday and when it was resumed this morning, evidence as to accused's good character was given by his brother-in-law, Leung To-chiu and a friend, Wai Fu-keung.

### DELIBERATE PUSH

In the course of his summing-up, His Lordship said the case was a most unusual one, and in fact one which had been unparalleled, at any rate, in his experience. The Jury, said His Lordship, must be satisfied, before they could convict accused on any of the charges, that the girl, failing against the lorry, was due to an intentional and deliberate push; and despite the prisoner's denials, he would suggest that fact could hardly be doubted.

As regards the question of motive, His Lordship pointed out that accused had himself admitted that there were some words between him and the girl as they were walking along and that he was angered by these remarks. Further, accused had previously admitted he did give the girl a push, although he subsequently denied this in the witness-box and said he merely gave her a pat on the shoulder.

### MERCIFUL VIEW

After the Jury had made known their decision, His Lordship said to prisoner: "You have been convicted, and in my opinion, very rightly convicted, on the third count, the essence of which is that you deliberately pushed this girl with the result that she suffered from severe injuries. As a result of that push she might easily have been killed."

"Maybe the Jury has taken a merciful view of your case and decided that the motive of that push was not more than a fit of temper and that you did not intend any serious consequences should follow. But at the same time very serious consequences did follow and for this you must be punished."

I sentence you to nine months' hard labour.

## EXCHANGE RATES

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.
Geneva.....	20.96	20.94
Berlin.....	11.88	11.87
Paris.....	178.47/64	178.31/64
Athens.....	547 1/2	547 1/2
Brussels.....	28.12 1/2	28.11
Milan.....	90 3/4	90 3/4
Oslo.....	19.19	19.19
Amsterdam.....	6.74	6.73 1/2
Copenhagen.....	22.40	22.40
Stockholm.....	19.41	19.41
Prague.....	130 1/2	130 1/2
Helsingfors.....	226 3/4	226 3/4
New York.....	4.75 1/2	4.75 1/2
Bucharest.....	600	600
Vienna.....	110 1/4	110 1/4
Lisbon.....	110 1/4	110 1/4
Hongkong.....	1/3	1/3
Shanghai.....	8d. Nom.	8d. Nom.
Bombay.....	1/5 1/2	1/5 1/2
Yokohama.....	1/2	1/2
Belgrade.....	211	211
Montreal.....	4.78 1/2	4.78 1/2
Montevideo.....	20	20
Buenos Aires.....	19 1/4	19 1/4
Rio de Janeiro.....	3	3
Silver (spot).....	19 1/2	19 1/2
Silver (forward).....	19 1/2	19 1/2
War Loan.....	90 1/2	90 1/2

—British Wireless.

# Japanese War On Chinese Leftists

A JAPANESE ARMY commander says that the Japanese Army forces operating in North China have worked out elaborate plans for the "liquidation" of the Chinese Communist troops concentrated near Wutai in northern Shansi, who provide "something like the cancer menacing the peace and order in North China."

The Japanese punitive forces have started operations designed to destroy the Communist forces with the mountainous region surrounded by the Peking-Hankow, Shihkiachwang-Tatung-Puchow and Peking-Suiyuan Railways as the scope of their actions, the communiques indicate.

The Japanese forces have opened their attacks in the districts to the west of Peking and the Huiyuan plain in north-western Hopei and have steadily extended their operations toward the west and south.

Gradually tightening their encirclement, the Japanese attacking units claim to have driven the Chinese forces into the mountains near Wutai in northern Shansi. The siege has been pushed from the directions of Shihkiachwang, Taiyuan and Tatung. At the end of October, the Japanese forces inflicted crushing defeats on the Chinese Communist troops at Lingshih and Wutai Mountain.

The "Red Army" forces rounded up in the offensive included the corps of Chi Tao, Yang Cheng-wu, Meng Kachen and Chin Hsien-chang, the communiques adds.—Domei.

## DECISIVE NANYANG BATTLE IMMINENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hupei, are subject to vigorous running assaults by the Japanese forces moving along the Peking-Hankow Railway zone.

The Kurebayashi detachment which captured Siaoan on Sunday evening, claims to have inflicted a crushing defeat on a mixed force of Chinese troops numbering about 10,000 near Changkiangfu, about 4 kilometres southwest of Siaoan on Monday.

The Japanese forces on Monday, the Chinese troops defeated near Changkiangfu included units of General Sun Lien-chung's Army which retreated from the district of Yunnan southwest along the Peking-Hankow Railway, and also forces of General Li Pien-sen's Kwangsi Army which fled from Hwangpei westward across the Railway.

Following the engagement on Monday, the Chinese forces were reported to have left behind about 2,500 bodies on the battlefields. The Japanese forces are continuing their mopping up drive in the Railway zone, field dispatches say.—Domei.

## GUY FAWKES NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Members and friends of the Equine Sports Club, are reminded that a special evening of entertainment is being arranged for Guy Fawkes Night at the club house, Shatin, on November 5. Among other attractions will be dancing, a tombola, community singing, and a huge bonfire. Super tickets are \$1.

## NANCHANG AIR RAID HOLOCAUST

(Continued from Page 1.)

miles northeast to severe aerial attacks yesterday.

Five bombers appeared over Ping-kiang and released more than 30 missiles at Nankiangchiao, a village nearby. A civilian was wounded and 14 shops were demolished.

Shortly afterwards another squadron of enemy aircraft broke into Pingkiang where they dropped 30 bombs in the southeastern suburbs. Five civilian casualties were caused.

Changsha was raided by nine machines which released a number of small bombs in the southern outskirts, killing a civilian.—Central News.

It is reliably learned in Macao that more intensive Japanese aerial activity took place this morning shortly after eleven a.m. when five warplanes flew over Shicki and released eight bombs, two of which were incendiary upon the crowded city.

Fifty persons were killed and over 60 injured, while 18 houses were set on fire as a direct result of the bombing. Extensive damage was done to other property.

### SHICKI AGAIN BOMBED

According to local vernacular press reports, Shicki in Chungshan district was again subjected to a wanton bombing by five Japanese planes yesterday morning.

Flying from the east, the raiders dropped four explosive and three incendiary bombs inside the town, destroying a large number of houses and starting several big fires.

A large area was devastated and many civilian casualties resulted from the attack which was the severest Shicki has ever experienced.

Two of the raiding machines flew low and riddled a bus on the Shicki-Macao run with machine-gun bullets. Fortunately, no casualties were inflicted as all the passengers had taken refuge in the open field nearby.

## H. K. V. D. C. Year Book Off Presses

The necessity of replacing the present Headquarters with all possible speed in view of the increase in strength is stressed by Capt. C. de Sallie-Robertson, M.M., editor, in the 1938 Year Book of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, which has just been published.

Handsomely produced, the Book is a credit to the Corps, containing as it does a number of interesting articles on the activities of the various units and several messages from senior officials and officers.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, whose photograph (by Von Kolba-Nagy and not the King's Studio as wrongly acknowledged), is reproduced, sends a message, congratulating the Corps on the marked progress which it has made recently.

There is a similar message from His Excellency Major-General A. W. Bartholomew, G.O.C., revealing the part played by the Corps in August, 1937, when the Colony was denuded of its regular troops to re-inforce Shanghai.

With a number of illustrations and humorous sketches, the Book should be of interest to every member of the Corps and a valuable memento of the year's activities.

# Columbia

## LATEST SUCCESSES FROM HOME

DB 1783	To-night will live (Tropic Holiday).....	Dorothy Lamour.
FB 2007	Little lady make-believe.....	Savoy Orpheans.
	Says my heart (Cocoanut Grove).....	You leave me breathless.
FB 2011	Have you ever been in heaven.....	Phil Regan.
	I owe you (Manhattan music box).....	Mannie Klein & Orch.
FB 2015	Moonlight in Walkiki.....	Dreamy Hawaiian moon (Cocoanut Grove).
FB 2005	Swing teacher swing.....	Carroll Gibbons & Boy Friends.
FB 2008	In sunny Napoli.....	Mantovani & Orch.
	First quarrel, Waltz.....	Henry Hall & Orch.
FB 2006	Hall Marks.....	Let's try again.
FB 2004	Say good night to your old-fashioned mother.....	Illdegarde.
FB 1988	Alibi's holiday.....	Six Swingers.
FB 2010	Just let me look at you.....	Ray Noble & Orch.
	You couldn't be cuter (Joy of living).....	Tony Martin, Vocalist.

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## POST OFFICE.

### INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
Manila	Gneissau	November 2.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date,	Imperial Airways Plane	November 2.
27th October	Kailan	November 2.
Bangkok and Hollow	Klungchow	November 2.
Shanghai and Swatow		
Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date 26th October.	Pan-American Airways Plane	November 2.
Japan	Shirala	November 2.
Australia and Manila	Tandara	November 2.
Java and Manila	Tjinegara	November 2.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver B.C. date 14th October).	Emp. of Japan	November 3.

### OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time.
Fort Bayard and Halphong	Shantung	Wed. Nov. 2, Noon.
Fort Bayard	Wing Wah	Wed. Nov. 2, 2 p.m.
Swatow and Fochow	Haitan	Wed. Nov. 2, 3 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Hong Kong, U.S.A. by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco 10th Nov.	Pan-American Airways Plane	Wed. Nov. 2, K.P.O.
	Reg.	Nov. 2, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	Nov. 2, 5.30 p.m.
	Reg.	Nov. 2, 5 p.m.
	Ord.	Nov. 2, 5.30 p.m.
Saloon	Lycemoon	Wed. Nov. 2, 8.30 p.m.

### Thursday

Shanghai and Europe (via Siberia)	Thurs., Nov. 3, 8
Britain and Elre) via Siberia	
Swatow	Soochow ..Thurs., Nov. 3, 12
Swatow	Yusang ..Thurs., Nov. 3, 8
Amoy	Tjinegara ..Thurs., Nov. 3, 8
Manila	Emp. of Japan ..Thurs.,
	<b>K.F.O.</b>
	Reg., .....Nov. 3
	Ord., .....Nov. 3
	<b>G.F.O.</b>
	Reg., .....Nov. 3
	Ord., .....Nov. 3
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 10th November.	Imperial Airways Plane Thurs.
	<b>K.F.O.</b>
	Reg., .....Nov. 3
	Ord., .....Nov. 3
	<b>G.F.O.</b>
	Reg., .....Nov. 3
	Ord., .....Nov. 3

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Programme for Sunday, 6th November, 1938.

1 p.m. — 2.30 p.m.

### PROGRAMME

1. Turandot. Overture.....Weber.
2. Entracte.....Bizet.
3. Marlene. Waltz.....Kallman.
4. Die Fledermaus. Selection.....Strauss.
5. Waltz in E min. Chopin.....(Piano Solo, Geo. Pio-Uiski).
6. Szumka.....Prisowski.
7. Czarada.....Delibes.

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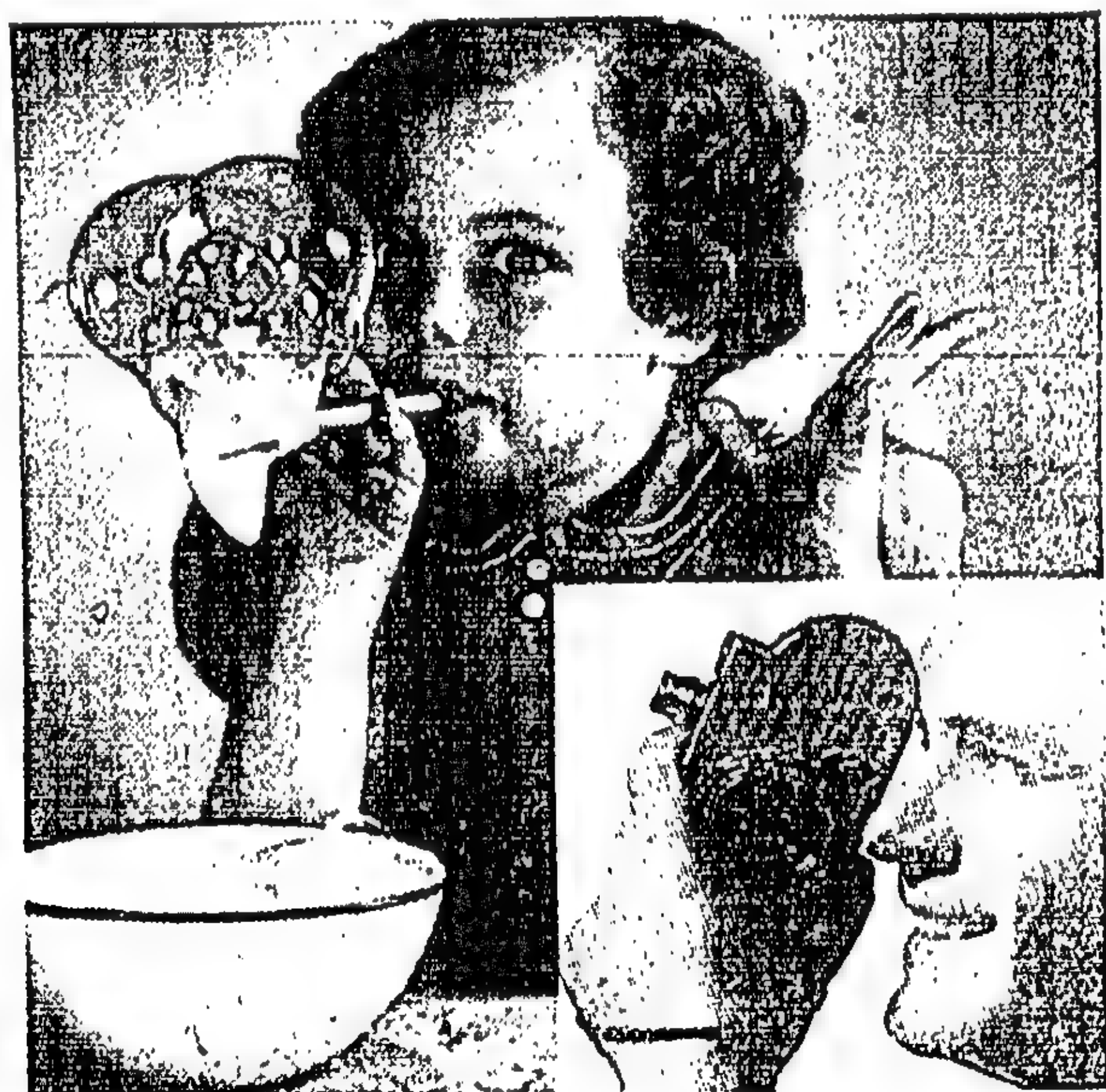
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# HISTORIC BUCKINGHAM PALACE PHOTO. OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE KING AND QUEEN



The Queen, the Premier, Mrs. Chamberlain and the King on the balcony when they acknowledged the cheers of the crowd at Buckingham Palace after Mr. Chamberlain's return from Munich.



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Some of the 200 Austrian and German Jews, driven out by Nazi racial laws, who passed through Hongkong during the week-end on their way to try and start life anew in Shanghai. They left the Greater Reich at the end of last month and boarded the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Rosso at Trieste.

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued at 3.15 p.m. yesterday, says:

After the turnover of last week, the market appears to have entered on a period of digesting.

On the other hand, sellers are not inclined to try and force the pace by lowering their prices. Such changes as have taken place on a lower scale are of a negligible nature.

**Buyers**  
 Hongkong Bank (Lon.) 452  
 Union Insurance 400  
 H.K. & K. Wharves 122  
 Provident (Old) 122  
 Provident (New) 80  
 H.K. Lands 87  
 H.K. Tramways 101 1/2  
 Peak Tram (Old) 82 1/2  
 Yau-mat Ferry (Old) 62 1/2  
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**Sellers**  
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 H.K. Tramways 10.00  
 China Lights (Old) 10.00  
 China Lights (New) 10.40  
 Hongkong Bank 1,300/75  
 Hongkong Bank (Lon.) 453  
 Canton Insurance 122  
 H.K. & K. Wharves 122  
 H. & S. Hotels 20.70  
 H.K. Lands 87 1/2  
 H.K. Tramways 101 1/2  
 China Lights (New) 10.20  
 Telephone (Old) 24.00  
 H.K. Govt. 4 1/2 % Loan 6 1/2 pm.  
 Antismoke 1 1/2 .51  
 Atoka .22  
 Baguio Gold 23  
 Benguet Consol. 12.20  
 Coco Groves 48 1/2  
 Consol. Mines 20 1/2  
 Demonstrations 20 1/2  
 Paracelsa Gumau 13 1/2  
 San Mauricio 11 1/2  
 Surco Consol. 21 1/2  
 United Paracelsa 18 1/2

## IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

### Five Passengers For Bangkok

The Imperial Airways plane Delphinus took off from Kai Tak at 7 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers for Bangkok.

Mrs. P. Desborough to London; Capt. H. Galvao to Bangkok; Mr. R. Schlee to Rome; Mr. J. A. Smalman and Mr. Chen for Rangoon.

The Delphi left half an hour earlier will the outward mail and freight.

## AIR SERVICES

### Arrivals and Departure Of Planes

#### Outward

For London, Sydney, British Countries, Europe and U.S.A. (sea to New York): Imperial Airways 7 a.m. November 4, Imperial Airways 7 a.m. November 8.

U.S.A., Manila, Honolulu: Pan American Philippine Clipper 8.30 a.m. November 3.

Hankow, Chungking, Sian, etc: Eurasia and C.N.A.C. services temporarily suspended.

Paris: Air France 6.30 a.m. November 5.

#### Inward

From United Kingdom, and British countries: Imperial Airways, Delphinus 5 p.m. November 2, Imperial Airways 5 p.m. November 5.

From France: Air France noon November 3.

From U.S.A., Honolulu, Manila: Pan American Philippine Clipper November 2.



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Songs my Mother Taught me (Dvorak)  
When I Have Sung my Songs (Charles) DA-1524
- KREISLER FRITZ: AND LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA:—  
Concerto in E Minor (Mendelssohn) DB-2460-2461-2462
- RUBINSTEIN ARTHUR:—  
Prelude in A Minor (Debussy) DB-2450  
Tombeau Couperin-Forlano (Ravel)
- TOSCANINI and PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA:—  
Somnambul-Overture (Rossini) DB-3079-3080
- GIGLI BENIAMINO:—  
Lost Chord (Sullivan) DB-1526  
Goodbye (Tosti)
- STOKOWSKY and THE PHILADELPHIA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA:—  
Dance Macabre (Saint-Saens) DB-3077
- CORTOT and CASALS:—  
Magic Flute (Mozart) Variations on air from Beethoven DA-915-916
- SCHNABEL ARTHUR and CARL:—  
Concerto for two Pianos (Bach) DB-3041-3042

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## The Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1938.

### Man Versus Insect

IN THE scientific field full international collaboration is still possible. The entomologists who are demonstrating the new method of preventing Yellow Fever from being brought to Asia from Africa, as reported in the Telegraph yesterday, are engaged in a war with mosquitoes and other insects in which co-operation between nations is absolutely essential if any measure of success is to be obtained.

A great African administrator once described the struggle between man and insect, as to which should inherit the earth, as the unresolved battle of tropical countries. In Hongkong, happily, the menace of the mosquito has largely been overcome.

The menace of Yellow Fever being brought to Hongkong and other Far Eastern centres by aeroplane was once very real. Happily, science has ended the grim tragedy that possibility conjured.

### Faith in France

THOSE friends of France, and of all she stands for just now, will watch with some anxiety the efforts of M. Daladier to meet the enormous obligations entailed by super-armaments. It already stands to the credit, good sense and patriotism of the French people that they have not been insensible to the Premier's appeal regarding the 40-hour working week. The labour leaders have intimated that an amendment of the law in its application to the industries working for national defence can be accepted, and that compromise on other matters affecting the working class is possible.

So much depends on the decision of the French people at this juncture that those abroad who are most concerned that French influence in international affairs should not be weakened may be pardoned for confessing their solicitude. Any political crisis in France at this moment would be a grave disservice to the world's tranquillity, if not to European peace. The cause of democracy itself is engaged, for

## To-day in PALESTINE



REALISE the gravity  
of the situation in

Palestine.

You see the news despatches: Arabs Murdered. Bomb Kills Jews. British Soldiers Attacked. Another Big Battle Near the Sea of Galilee Last Night. You say, "There's plenty of trouble there."

You use the wrong word when you say "trouble." It is an understatement.

There is revolution in Palestine. An armed force of Arabs is trying to usurp the authority of the British Government, which has a mandate there under the League of Nations.

It is not a particularly well-organised force, and it does not understand the complexities of modern warfare, but it is killing and plundering and destroying.

Its immediate aim, almost achieved, is civil war: its ultimate aim is to drive the Jews from the Holy Land.

Where do we stand in all this turmoil? What has all the bloodshed to do with us, and what is all the fighting about?

First of all understand that we must shoulder some of the blame for the chaos that is Palestine. It is this twice-promised Land so far as we are concerned.

### Sudden Promise

WHEN we needed the help of the Arabs against the Turks in 1915 Sir Henry McMahon, then High Commissioner in Egypt, sent a letter to the Sherif of Mecca, the most powerful man in all Arabia.

"We rejoice that your Highness and your men are of one opinion that Arab interests are British interests and British Arabs," he wrote referring to a message from Lord Kitchener in which our desire for the independence of the Arabs and the Arab countries had been plainly stated.

A little while later Sir Henry gave the Sherif the definite assurance that Britain "was prepared to recognise and support the independence of the Arabs... and assist them to establish what may appear to be the most suitable form of government." The Arabs took this to embrace Palestine.

That was that, and plain for all to see.

But in 1917, a few weeks before Allenby marched victoriously into Jerusalem, Lord Balfour came out with that sudden promise which is the root of the massacres and killings of to-day and yesterday. "His Majesty's Government..."

If divided counsels prevail in these times of touchy international nerves, the institutions for which France and other democracies are the bulwark would be jeopardised.

Those who have faith in the traditional intelligence and fortitude of the French nation cannot doubt but that M. Daladier's appeal for further sacrifices will be met without the country into the chaos of political upheavals that overwhelmed it two or three years ago.

Palestine is a little bigger than Wales. The picture above shows men of a Scottish regiment guarding a sandbagged barricade in one of the storm centres.

Government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object.

Yes, there was also the loophole clause: "...nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

But all Jewry had read that phrase "national home" and visualised at once a heaven upon earth for Jews. Qualifications did not matter.

### Still More Troops

THERE is no peace in Palestine; has not been since the "national home" ideal was entered upon.

The Arabs feel bitterly and pungently that they have been betrayed, and they fight.

The Jews feel that their "national home" will pass into limbo, and they fight back.

We, as the referee, get blows from both sides.

We send Commissions and we issue papers. Experts, trying to please both Arab and Jews, antagonise both. And we send troops.

There are thousands of soldiers under the British flag in Palestine right now maintaining "law and order." Last night it was announced that more are on the way. Squadrons of the R.A.F. are co-operating with the Army. Other squadrons are within easy distance.

But the trouble worsens. There are murders every day; a bombing; a massacre; a raid every week. The cemeteries are full.

The Arabs, now tens of thousands strong, are waging open warfare on Briton and Jew. Abdel Rahman haj Mohammad, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces, has issued a clarion call to the Arab race. He, and every dark-skinned warrior behind him, denounces us as "barbarous and brutal."

At the other end of the scale the Jews insist that we are weak, not firm enough in putting down disorder.

We tried the policy of appeasement first.

In recent years we have become sterner, imposing curfews, shooting rebels against walls.

Yet the tougher we get the more embittered the Arabs become. And they are well armed. I have letters on my desk from English people in Palestine who assert that foreign Powers, antagonistic to Britain, are supplying them with rifles and ammunition.

### Partition?

THROUGH all the bloodshed the Jews, now fighting back, have gone on making homes out of swamp and desert, making trees grow where before there were only stones.

In 1918 there were 600,000 Arabs and 63,000 Jews living fairly peaceably together in

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Whatcha mean I don't know values? I got five years for one just like it!"

## Last Letter FROM HANKOW

By A Special Correspondent

HANKOW, Sept. 20.

COME with me to a movie in Hankow! Let us ride in rickshaws to a semi-open-air-theatre where, seated among a couple of thousand Chinese in whom patriotic fervor is running high, I promise you we will get electric thrills in an atmosphere charged with intense national order and mass enthusiasm... that is unless you are entirely phlegmatic.

There we will meet such eminent persons as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Mickey Mouse and glamorous Miss Marlene Dietrich. There we will hear the music of the Occident and of the Orient, and as in an access of enterprising and "awing" band assault their unassisted ears, we will rather shamefacedly wonder what the Chinese patrons are thinking of this latest monstrosity of the barbarian West.

Like the movie theatres of the West, this one is brilliantly illuminated, its name and the title of the film being shown in neon signs in English and Chinese characters. Our first surprise, however, is the absurdly small admission price. The dearest seats, quite comfortable wooden ones, cost only 50 cents, which at the present rate of exchange is equivalent to about 5d in Australia.

As we enter we find we are in a wall-less auditorium. For coolness, the wall boards, which are attached in movable sections, have been taken away, and the hot air is agitated by numbers of ceiling fans, while the Chinese patrons busily manipulate the hand fans they always carry in not weather. And if these aids are not enough, we can seek relief by buying ice creams from aisle vendors, or by sucking aerated waters through straws—direct from the bottle.

Here, in addition to the Chinese, is a selection of foreigners that forms a typical cross-section of Hankow's foreign community to-day. There are officers and men from the British, American, and French gunboats, in port. There are bankers, merchants, and shipping men. On one hand we see members of the British Consular staff on the other, the secretary of the Dutch Legation is chatting with a foreign newspaper correspondent.

The Mayor of Hankow (Mr. Wu Kuo-chang) and several high Chinese Government officials have come in a party with diplomatic representatives from France and the United States. At the other end of the room sits a missionary family—they have just reached Hankow from an interior mission station, and are going away on a well-earned furlough.

But the most noticeable thing is the paucity of foreign women patrons. The fact is that most of Hankow's foreign women have been evacuated, by far the majority of those remaining being White Russians, unfortunate folk with no "place to go," and little money. And now the show starts!

"Long live the Kuo Min Tang! Long live the Republic of China!" reads a slide in characters that is received by the Chinese with loud acclaim.

When the applause has died away, advertising and propaganda slides follow. Being worded solely in Chinese, the latter are entirely lost on us, but, as each successive one is greeted more vociferously, more ardently, we begin to feel the first tingles of that impalpable something that "goes over" from a mass of fervent, excited people, to the most indifferent, apathetic persons, who may be in their midst. Later we learn that the messages cast upon the screen all bear on different aspects of the Chinese Government's policy in carrying out its war of attrition against Japan.

Suddenly, in a split second, that vocal enthusiasm is cut off as if by an electric switch. The flag of China is on the screen, and the people of China are on their feet. Silent, rapt, motionless, they stand before that "white sun in blue sky above red earth." Silent, respectful, the foreigners stand, too, and honour the flag of the country in which they have made their homes.

Then, still in silence, follow slides depicting the late founder of the Republic, round-faced, mustached Dr. Sun Yat-sen; the chairman of the National Government, bearded, bespectacled, kindly Mr. Lin Sen; and finally, the man of the hour, China's resolute leader, Chiang Kai-shek, whose penetrating eyes, looking out on to his people from under a broad, intellectual forehead, so stir them that, from various parts of the theatre he is accorded fugitive glances, when enthusiasm overcomes the quiet propriety of the moment.

As we stand before the Generalissimo's likeness, a man's voice, rather high-pitched, is heard singing in Chinese a soft, mellow tune. It is a recording of China's national anthem, but, unlike the practice in Western countries when at war, or passing through periods of national stress, the audience does not take up the strain, but maintains its complete silence.

Strangely enough, it was not while the Chinese patrons were animated and vociferous with patriotic enthusiasm, that we experienced our keenest reaction to their feelings. We experience it now, while they stand before their leader's image on the screen, and their country's anthem strikes in their chords that vibrate with devotion to a motherland in sore distress.

Don Iddon.

(Continued on Page 13.)



# A Czech Speaks On The Sudeten Question LETTER TO A FRIEND IN HONGKONG

The following letter to a friend in Hongkong, written by a Czech last month, is illuminating. Penned before the Munich Agreement, it sets out the Czech standpoint on the subject of the Sudeten areas:

Czechs and Germans have been living in Bohemia and Moravia side by side for at least eight centuries. The present-day German settlements in Czechoslovakia are the result in the first place of immigration and later of Germanisation of the original Czech element, the part of the political, economic and social pressure. Nevertheless the average Czech recognises the Sudetens (Germans of Czechoslovakia) as co-citizens of equal right with himself, and desires sincerely that the Sudetenland, and the Czech element, and the development and show the same loyalty to the country and the same tolerance to their co-citizens of other tongues, as the German Swiss. Why is this so difficult to achieve?

Czechs and Germans are so intermingled in Bohemia and Moravia that a division along territorial or even racial lines seems practically impossible. The majority of German-speaking families have not only Czech blood but very often Czech-speaking branches. Nationality here is a question not of race or of blood, but of education and personal sympathies—in mixed districts one often finds brothers, one of them professing to be a German and the other a Czech.

In personal and business intercourse these two nationalities get along very well. Even political co-operation has been smooth during extended periods, for instance from the 16th, until the middle of the 19th, century. This healthy development which would have gradually led to a perfect symbiosis after the Swiss model, was marred by outside influences—at first by the Habsburg method of "divide and impera" which meant amongst other things an unjustly privileged position for the Germans, and then by the Pan-German movement which flared up first in 1848 and after 1871 grew more and more aggressive, until it culminated in the present mass-madness, fostered and kept up by Herr Hitler and his obedient mouth-piece Herr Henlein.

**Willing to Grant Rights**  
The Czech Government is willing to grant the Sudetens full autonomy within the framework of Czechoslovakia and absolutely equal rights with Czechoslovakia proper—let the British reader imagine that these speaking immigrants in London and Liverpool or the French and Italians of Soho are granted their own school boards and administrative districts, strictly proportioned to their numbers in Parliament and in all administrative branches, free use of Erse, French and Italian on equal footing with English at Westminster, in all dealings with civil and military authorities and in all courts including the High Courts of Justice; but the Henlein party still hesitates to accept this, and indicates clearly that if accepted, this will mean only a stepping stone to further demands.

Why not then allow the Sudetens a plebiscite without further delay? Under the reign of organised Nazi terror to which the mixed districts of Czechoslovakia are subjected, it is almost certain that a large majority of the voters, irrespective of the real opinion of the voters, would go in favour of Germanisation by Germany. There are two groups of reasons for which this proposition appears not only unacceptable to the average Czech, but also useless as a solution of the dilemma and dangerous for world peace.

Bohemia and Moravia have natural frontiers formed by high mountains which have been their political and strategic frontier since the dawn of history. If the political frontier be shifted inland, Czechoslovakia will lose her strategic frontier in the event of a military attack, and both the territories annexed by Germany and those remaining in Czechoslovakia will suffer so much economic distress through this unnatural division that Czechoslovakia's independence may crumble for economic reasons. Furthermore, the strong Czech resistance in the territories annexed by Germany and the Jewish minorities in the territories annexed by Germany will be delivered to Nazi terror.

**Only First Step**  
The second main reason is that for Nazi Germany the annexation of the Sudetens would mean only a step in further expansion and would whet the appetite. Herr Hitler told the world clearly that Germany must first conquer Central Europe and if possible Southern Russia, then having become practically invincible in Europe will proceed to challenge Great Britain for the mastery of the world. Czechoslovakia is at present the main obstacle, and must go under as the first victim.

Why however, ask the good-natured Britisher, should Czechoslovakia be the bulwark against German expansion? Why not make peace with Germany?

Czechoslovakia did not deliberately choose this role—it is her position and geographical configuration, her democratic racial order, and above all the aggressive tendencies of Germany that have forced her into this role. With equal right one might ask why Belgium and France chose to be the bulwark against German westward expansion.

Czechoslovakia, though small, is inwardly strong because of the justice of her system of government. Feudal Hungary and Poland, with millions of discontented and landless peasants, will go down like grass under a scythe, if Czechoslovakia falls, and Germany's rule will then spread over the whole of Central Europe. With 200 million sturdy

population as cannon fodder, Czech industries, Hungarian wheat, Polish coal, Yugoslav ores and Roumanian oil added to her own resources, Germany will become really formidable. The day on which Czechoslovakia has to submit to German rule, will mark the beginning of the end of the British Empire.

## Putting the Clock Back

Will however the dismemberment of the British Empire be a serious loss to humanity, and is it not preferable to a world war? Apart from patriotic considerations of which the Czech alone are judges, we Czechs feel that the existence of the British Empire, the first remnant of nations freely and cleanly governed, is at present the only hope for a better future for mankind, and that its dismemberment would put the clock back probably for centuries to come.

The only solution of this terrible dilemma consists, in Czech opinion, in a strong alliance of democratic Powers declaring to Germany: "Hands off Central Europe! Learn to achieve greatness by peaceful and civilised means—it will be better for your own people too." If firmly held in check, Germany might gradually get rid of the poison in her system.

The mass of Czech people is united in a calm determination rather to fight to the last man than to submit to Nazi rule, and thus not only to commit suicide as a nation but also to betray the cause of democracy and of true progress.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE WAR DEBTS

To the Editor,  
Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir,—Imagine my embarrassment upon learning from "Antonio's" letter in Tuesday's issue that Great Britain had forgiven the greater part of the debts owed her by her Allies and wiped the slate clean in some instances, and yet I had not heard of this action at all. Perhaps he will provide a reference.

In consulting my Britannica, I find that as late as December 1924 Mr. Winston Churchill made an official statement to the effect that Great Britain would expect any country making a funding agreement with the United States to come to terms, *pari passu*, with his country. Reading further I find that Great Britain made funding agreements with her Allies in the amount of £2,137,747,000 for original advances totalling approximately £1,400,000,000. It is interesting to note in comparison that the American funding totalled \$11,872,596,524 against original advances of \$10,338,323,597, a considerably smaller mark up than Great Britain's. Both comparisons include the Russian debt, not funded.

The American agreement with Great Britain called for interest at 3% (rising to 3½%) which was less than the United States was then paying to her own nationals from whom she had borrowed the money. So soon as the agreement was made at this "onerous rate of interest," Britain rushed post haste to Wall Street and borrowed \$300,000,000 gold at a higher rate. Such private loans were in addition to the \$400,000,000 which America had lent from the Armistice up to 1920.

The cash value of the British settlement in 1923 was a little more than \$3,250,000,000. From then until 1926 Britain's new capital issues for foreign countries on the London market amounted to \$4,500,000,000 (Midland Bank Ltd. figures).

"Antonio" makes a point of munitions used in the common cause. It should be remembered that to save shipping, America bought a quantity of munitions in Europe and paid cash in pounds and francs for them. Of the 13 odd billion of American money reported as expenditures by the Allies who borrowed it, less than 20% was for munitions. Some was paid to pay Morgan & Co. (always keep your credit good with your bankers!), much was used to keep up the exchange value of the pound, some was for silver for India, sold by Shylock at a third of the ruling price, much of it was for supplies sold to her population and abroad, and millions were used after hostilities ceased to enable Great Britain to build up her export trade.

And it should not be forgotten that when American money bolstered the pound it cost America just as much more for her cash purchases in Europe.

The value of Protection for Great Britain in the past or now is still debatable, but I can't see any real connection with War Debts. I'll admit readily that the Rolls Royce is a swell car.

But as regards my advantages in the British Empire, I cannot find that I have any more privileges than the Briton has in America, probably fewer. There, the Briton gets fat lecture fees for criticising us. I try to keep out of sight as much as possible, to pay my bills, to pay my share of civic duties and to enjoy a quiet life in a beautiful spot, well governed.

Yet I shall continue to resent criticism of my country's acts when based on false statements and dubious conclusions.

SHYLOCK.

## ARMS COME FIRST

Britain to Reduce On  
Other Expenses

London, Nov. 1.

Cannon—our schools, streets and welfare centres?

England has answered this question in favour of the former, according to the Daily Herald which states that the Exchequer has advised Government departments to limit expenditure in favour of defence and rearmament.

As a result of this instruction, the Board of Education and the Ministries of Health and Transport are reconsidering their programmes, cancelling construction projects that are not immediately essential. It is believed that school and street construction programmes will suffer most, and many housing schemes will be postponed.—Trans-Ocean.

### Telephone Test

London, Nov. 1.

The system of air raid telephone warnings, which is a vital part of the system for spreading information throughout Britain and North Ireland in the event of air raids, was put to the test last night. It is calculated that between three and four minutes is the maximum time needed for a telephone exchange to advise warden, fire brigades, police, decontamination centres, ambulances and other A.R.P. organisations.

The test involved nearly 15,000 telephone calls through 3,475 exchanges.—British Wireless.

## ART OF TEACHING

Rotarian Replies To  
Mr. Handyside

Some new angles on education were provided by Rotarian James Smith at yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Rotary Club, when in an address entitled "A Parent's Reply" he made comments on Mr. W. L. Handyside's previous talk on education.

The Hon. Dr. Li Shu-fan was in the chair, and the following visitors were welcomed: Rotarians D. Lautenschlager, Tsai-nan, Bernard Kim Wei Shaw, Hanchow; W. O. Noddy, Hornsey; T. C. Yu, Tientsin; Paul Deltz, Shanghai; Messrs. J. Edwards, E. Grimm, D. Kossick and W. L. Handyside. Mr. Yinson Lee and Major C. M. Manners were admitted members of the Rotary Club.

The speaker said he was not intending to be hypercritical of Mr. Handyside's address the previous week nor was his reply entirely that of a parent. He had himself tried teaching when he had over 150 "pieces of material" to work on after the school teacher had finished with them. He was a parent; he had been a student, an employee and an employer for Government, and it was on these combined grounds that he offered his views, though not rushing in where angels feared to tread.

The human material and the human element which teachers had to deal with reminded him of that saying "the bad workman quarrels with his tools." That saying was not quite true, since the good workman would be the first to examine his tools and see that they were in first class condition. The school teacher's craft was analogous to this and like the artisan, the teacher could draw on store for material for special purposes and keep back the inferior for suitable purposes. Like the workman too, the teacher was able to alter the design of his handiwork, and had to wait until time had brought maturity before he could assess the worth of his labours.

### Separating the Material

The secret of this classifying of the human material was the knowledge of psychology. St. Paul, a great teacher, had said that some children were born by the spirit, some with the word of wisdom, some with the word of knowledge, the working of miracles or the interpretation of divers tongues. This speaker took to mean that it needed all kinds of materials to make a world. There was no need of better material for educational purposes since there seemed to be a greater supply than demand for it.

He was afraid to classify his material but preferred to go gently on the annual examination on a scale common to all, which the student had to pass before he was considered tested. The percentage of passes was therefore the most important factor to the teacher, since it was also the standard by which he too was judged.

The teacher should watch for the "yield point" and when a student had reached that, he should not be kept at school but go where there was a factory or to a school. A boy's most impressionable age was between 14 and 16; after that he began to harden in his views.

The speaker suggested there was no basis for saying that the alternative to education was revolution; through a revolution and the school teachers had formed their own union. The true alternative was manual labour, he submitted. Boys ought to love manual labour instead of avoiding it.

He agreed with tolerance where no certain knowledge existed, and Newton's discovery and his subsequent "laws" of gravity were an instance where uncertain knowledge was translated into downright statements, though people had doubted before. Now people like Einstein were doubting those very laws.

Knowledge was power, but ignorance was powerful too when it ignored all opinions but its own and acted with a dislike of change which was brought on by age.

### An Old Meeting

Mr. Handyside had said that the educational system of Hongkong was difficult to understand: it had a well-balanced curriculum but with a gap. The speaker recalled a meeting at the City Hall of Hongkong about 1921 when the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock presided and Mr. Tanner continually interposed. They came away from the meeting with the "gap" still unclosed.

To-day that gap was being narrowed and the bridge across had supports for it in the shape of the technical Trade School and the Aberdeen Industrial School. The final span would be a polytechnic school on a par with those in England where shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping would be taught among other subjects. This might save parents from having to do their children's homework, but still that happened, he would ask the teachers not to give so much homework so that parents could get away to the club or have a game of bridge occasionally. (Laughter.)

An alternative to homework would be to extend the school hours, by half an hour or so.

Mr. Handyside's reference to English people forcing foreigners to learn their language was rather odd, in view of the fact that most Englishmen had to learn from such foreigners as Scotsmen, Irishmen or Welshmen. (Laughter.)

In conclusion, said the speaker, he would emphasise Mr. Handyside's remarks that if one wanted to learn something, one had to do it. (Applause.)

Mr. H. E. Stone thanked the speaker for an address which many have given food for thought to many, including the educationists, he said.

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11.55 T.

6.0 Beethoven—Symphony No. 2 in D Major.

Sir Thomas Beecham conducting London Symphony Orchestra.

6.34 Beethoven—Sonata in A Major, Op. 69.

Played by Emanuel Feuermann (Cello) and Myra Hess (Piano).

6.55 Closing local Stock Quotations.

7.0 Songs by Stuart Robertson (Bass-Baritone).

Songs that Everybody Should Know; Intro: Here's a health unto His Majesty; Green Bottles; Massa's in de court; Come, Land, Land, lord! All the flowing bowl; Who's dat calling; What shall we do with the drunken sailor; Will ye no come back again; Goodnight Ladies... with Piano accomp. by Gerald Moore.

7.10 Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

Viennese Memories Of Lehar (arr. Henry Hall); Sashinka (Pompurr of Russian Gypsy Songs and Dances) (Schirmann); The Skaters—Waltz (Gungl).

7.30 London Relay—"Night Journey".

A programme arranged by Olive Shapley.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Milan Symphony Orchestra with Miliza Korjus (Soprano) and Beniamino Gigli (Tenor).

"La Cenerentola"—Overture (Rossini)... Milan Symphony Orchestra cond. by Lorenzo Molajoli; La Danza (Rossini); Funiculi-Funicula (Danza, text Zanardini)... Miliza Korjus (Soprano) with Orchestra and Chorus cond. by Bruno Seldier-Wieler; "Mignon Lescout"—Intermezzo (Puccini)... Milan Symphony Orchestra cond. by Lorenzo Molajoli; Nanna Nanna Della Vita (film "Solo per te"—Cherubini-Bixio)... Beniamino Gigli (Tenor) with Orchestra cond. by Dino Oliveri; "Fra Diavolo"—Overture (Auber)... Milan Symphony Orchestra cond. by Lorenzo Molajoli.

8.35 Schubert—Symphony No. 8 in B Minor ("Unfinished").

Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Bruno



# NO PROSPECT OF TRIANGULAR INTERPORT RUGBY

## SHANGHAI TEAM COMING AFTER MALAYA FIFTEEN CLUB FIXTURES FOR THE SEASON ANNOUNCED

(By "Fly-Half")

The fixture card now drawn up by the Rugby Section of the Hongkong F. C. confirms what most rugby enthusiasts has suspected for a long time—that there is no possibility of a triangular interport meeting in February between Hongkong, Malaya and Shanghai.

Such a series, of course, would give the game a great fillip in Hongkong, but it is obvious that the difficulties of arranging such a meeting are at the moment too tremendous to overcome.

Both Shanghai and Malaya will be sending teams to the Colony early next year, but contrary to reports from Shanghai and Malaya they will not be here at the same time.

It is understood that the Malayan Rugby Union team will catch the steamer at Singapore on January 28, which means that they will arrive here about February 2. Their games in the Colony—all on the Club ground—will be: February 4.—v. Club. February 8.—v. Navy. February 11.—v. All Hongkong. The team will embark on the Taikwa on the evening of February 11, almost immediately after their game with All Hongkong. During their stay here, the players will be guests of the Rugby Section of the Hongkong Football Club.

### SHANGHAI VISIT

The Shanghai team will arrive here a week later and will stay here during the Chinese New Year season. They will remain in the Colony for a week.

The Interport match between Shanghai and Hongkong will be played on February 18 on the Club ground, and on February 20 the northerners will meet a United Services XV, also on the Club ground.

Fixtures for the season have been announced as follows:

Nov. 5, v. Navy (Navy); Nov. 12, v. United Services (Club); Nov. 18, v. Army (Army); Nov. 26, v. Navy (Club). Dec. 3, v. Army (T.T.) (Army); Dec. 10, v. Navy (T.T.) (Navy); Dec. 17, Army v. Navy (T.T.); Dec. 21, Club v. Army (T.T.); Dec. 21, Club v. Navy (T.T.) (Club).

Jan. 7, Army v. Navy (T.T.) (Navy); Jan. 14, First Rounds International Tournament (Navy); Jan. 21, Final Rounds International Tournament (Club); Jan. 28, Volunteers v. Army (Club); Feb. 4, v. Malayan Rugby Union XV (Club); Feb. 6, Malaya v. Navy (Club); Feb. 11, Malaya v. All Hongkong (Club); Feb. 18, Club v. Shanghai R.U.F.C. (Club); Feb. 20, Shanghai v. United Services (Club); Feb. 25, v. Hongkong Bank (Navy); Mar. 4, v. United Services (Club); Mar. 6, Preliminary Rounds Seven-a-side Tournament (Club); Mar. 8, Preliminary Rounds Seven-a-side (Club); Mar. 11, Finals, Seven-a-side (Club).

"A" XV games will be played against Army and Navy sides. POLICE INTEREST It is hoped that even yet the Hongkong Police will put a XV on the field this season. A Police team would add some variety to the fixtures. There is no doubt that Wednesday fixtures can yet be arranged. It is understood that there are some 30 rugby players in the Force. With the talent available a creditable team could be fielded.

Three well-known Club players in G. S. Wilson, H. W. E. Heath and E. C. Luscombe could form the

backbone of the team. Another player known to local rugby followers is P. J. Cullinan, who played in the Army pick during the 1936-37 season. D. H. Taylor, the all-round Police athlete, is another who has played in good rugby. Others of ability are Oakley, Loughlin, Willson and Leslie.

### Cricket Notes

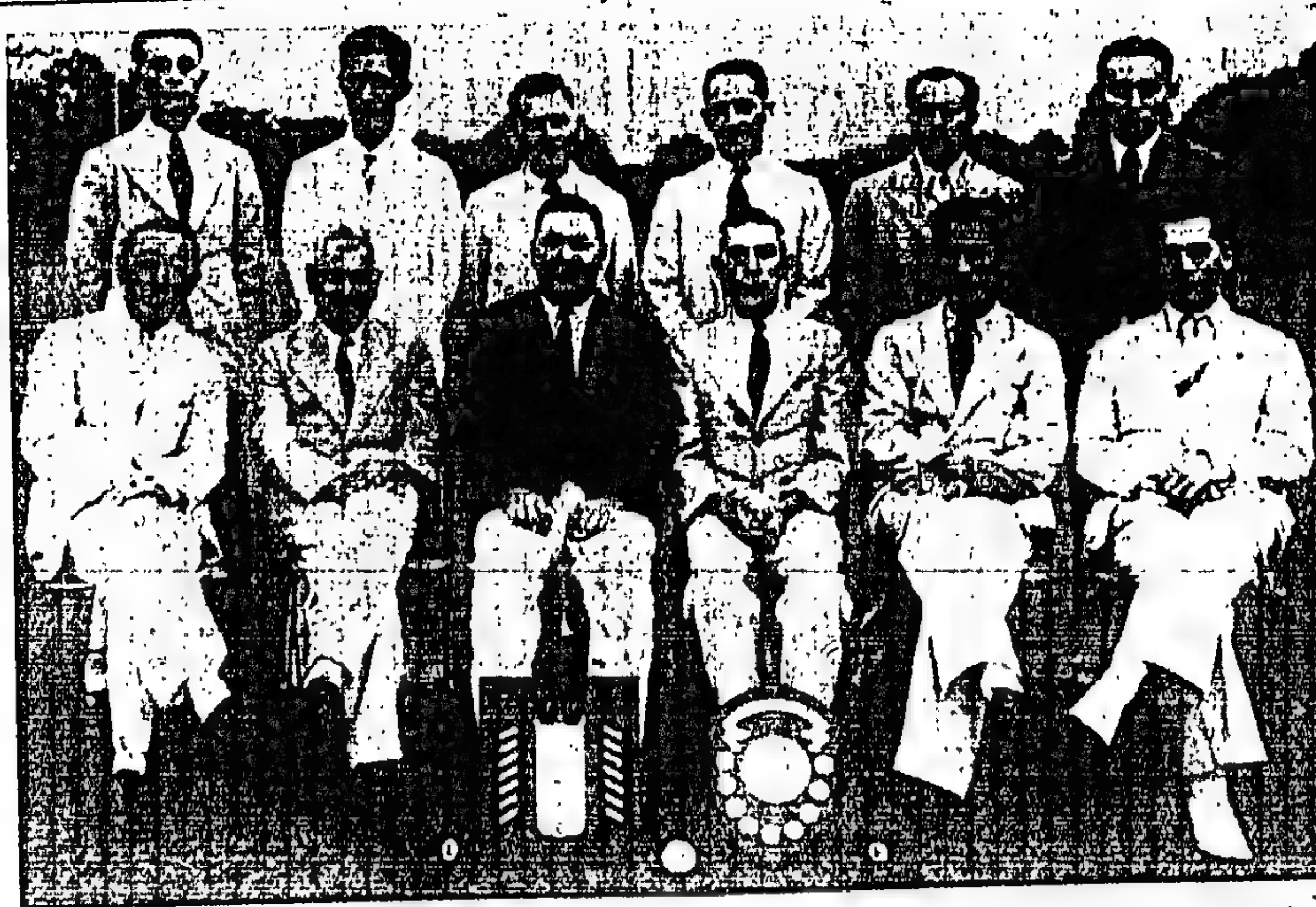
## UNUSUAL KEENNESS REVEALED

### Two Matches On Sunday Last

An interesting match was played on Sunday last between Craigen-gower and the Middlesex Regiment. Unfortunately the former team were by no means at full strength. However they did well to put up 131 runs against the bowling of Hatfield. Patterson and others. By the way I am definitely a devotee about the spelling of Patterson's name. Apparently when he bowls he has two 'a's. When he bats he has one! I am told that Hatfield bowled very well. His figures were 14-0-31-5. Patterson bowled seven overs, with three maidens for eight runs and one wicket. Curiously enough Coombes who is usually rather deadly against mediocre batsmen was hit for 18 runs in three overs without taking a wicket. Peel (5-1-14-2) did quite well going on late. For Craigen-gower the veteran H. P. Lim made 27, Andrew Zimmerman 35, and Locke 18. There were also 23 extras. For the Middlesex, Man failed but C. S. M. Northcott took his bat through the innings for 50. He and Beadnell (20) and L. Cpl. Moody (32) made most of the runs. There were also 21 extras.

**VOLUNTEERS' WIN** On the Police ground the home side started pretty well but rather fell away later. I am told that the wicket was rather bumpy and Deck very wisely did not go on to bowl. I was very interested to see that the Commissioner of Police turned up once more and made eleven runs. I have a sort of feeling that he must have played for at least thirty seasons off and on for the Police.

**MACKAY AGAIN** Mackay seems in excellent form this year and knocked off 60 runs and besides this G. Souza (14) and H. Griffiths (10) only got double figures with the exception of Mr. Extras who was easily second highest scorer with 27. This was out of a total of 126 for eight wickets. It is very pleasant to find so much keenness in cricket this year in Hongkong.



Members of the First Division bowls team of the Club de Recreio which won the League Championship during the 1938 season. Sitting (left to right):—C. E. Marques, C. A. Lopes, F. X. M. da Silva, R. F. da Luz, H. A. Alves, J. E. Noronha. Back Row:—F. V. V. Ribeiro, L. F. Xavier, J. A. da Luz, J. F. V. Ribeiro, D. C. Alves and L. J. Silva.

## Jack Bromwich Will Succeed Don Budge As No. 1 Amateur

(By Henry McLennan, United Press Staff Correspondent)

**J. Donald Budge, the fellow with the fire-alarm hair, will abandon his position as the No. 1 tennis player of the world this fall to turn professional and make more money than he has as an amateur.**

Not a great deal more perhaps, but some more.

When a sports king abdicates there is always a mad rush for the throne room, and Budge's departure won't be an exception. All the ranking players of the world will visualize themselves as his successor and start a dancelike stampede.

But only one will get there and if you will promise not to tell a soul I'll give you his name. It is John Bromwich, a big, gangling, 10-year-old youngster with an unruly mop of hair and a smile as wide as a doubles court, who operates out of Sydney, Australia. He can't miss taking charge when Bridge turns from glory to gold, from cups to cash, and goes barnstorming about the country with Elly Vines in another of those "for the championship of the world" tours.

**PROVED HIS METTLE** Bromwich proved that he was the crown prince in the final match of what probably will be remembered as the "Harold Lo Bair Davis Cup challenge round." In this match he beat the only man who was a serious rival for the No. 2 slot in world rankings. I refer to Bobby Briggs of Chicago via California, and the man who walks like Charlie Chaplin.

## Two Cigarettes A Day But No Cocktails On Girls' Hockey Tour

(By Carle Hansen)

**Two cigarettes a day and permission to wear play suits on board ship are among the concessions which the All Australia Hockey Council is allowing the members of the women's team to tour England next year.** It is an understood thing that cocktails are taboo for a team on tour.

## Badminton "Discovered" In Britain

London, Oct. 12. Badminton has at last been "discovered" in Britain. More than 110,000 men and women are playing badminton in halls all over the country every evening—and the number is rapidly increasing. Today there are 3,300 badminton clubs, and the game is already rivaling tennis.

Now the winter season is beginning, thousands are taking to the racket and shuttlecock. The British woman champion is Miss Daphne Young, of Bedford, who won for the first time last year. Ralph Nichols, of Alexandra Palace Club (North London), holds the

men's title. When the team was announced in Hobart, Mrs. F. J. Davy, who has managed every touring party from Australia and the small concessions by the Council would add to the general happiness of the players.

The players have to pay their own expenses—nearly £200—but will be given £10 each by the Australian Council. It is expected, too, that the States will raise funds for their representatives.

Due in England on October 5, they will have a six weeks' tour of England after the International Federation tournament. The players will be allowed to stay in England until April, if desired, but must be back in Australia for the commencement of the 1940 season.

Badminton was hit by the recent international crisis; nearly 90 per cent. of the goose quills for the shuttles come from Czechoslovakia.

## COLOURED BOXERS CLASH FOR THE WELTER TITLE

### Will Garcia Be Able To Dethrone Armstrong?

Two coloured boxers, Henry Armstrong (American negro) and Celerino Garcia (Filipino), will clash tonight in the United States in what promises to be one of the greatest welterweight fights in recent years.

The holder of the title is Armstrong, who snatched it from Barney Ross in that sensational fight earlier in the year when he jumped two classes to give the then welterweight champion a terrific thrashing.

While Armstrong's rise has been cyclonic, Garcia has been knocking at the door of the title for quite a while. There is nothing brilliant about the Filipino, but his record shows him to be a boxer of dependability; if he is expected to win a fight, he wins it. He is conceded a good chance here.

In Garcia, most critics are agreed that Armstrong will meet his greatest opposition to date. Armstrong is slight favouritism, but the public reaction to the fight is indicated by the fact that there is very little betting. Manila boxing circles have got

holders of the welterweight and lightweight crowns only recently he gave up the featherweight title because he felt there was no competition for him in this class. There are some people who feel that after to-night he may rule only the lightweight roost.

Armstrong is a pugilistic freak. A bantamweight from the waist down and a welterweight from the waist up, he has arms as fast as Glenn Cunningham's legs—and just as tireless. He can throw 1,200 punches in a 15-round fight as he did against Barney Ross last May and appear no more fatigued than if he had spent an evening at a Harlem shindig.

In September, 1937, any fight fan with 40 cents in his pocket could have seen Armstrong strutting his stuff in Manhattan's Madison Square Garden. To-night, Americans will probably have to pay fancy prices to see him in action.

### HENRY ARMSTRONG WRENCHES BACK

New York, Nov. 1. In the final limbering up to-day, Henry Armstrong slipped and fell. He wrenched his back.

A physician was summoned to determine whether a postponement of his fight with Celerino Garcia is necessary.—United Press.

### Fight Postponed

New York, Nov. 1.

Mike Jacobs, promoter of the fight, has postponed it to November 25.

Doctors are of the opinion that it will take at least three weeks to heal Armstrong's separated joint near the base of the spine.—United Press.

themselves all excited over this fight. Last week there was a public subscription to send a message of hope and cheer to the Filipino challenger. It was called "Message to Garcia" Fund.

At the moment, Armstrong, who is the first man in history to hold three world's boxing titles simultaneously,

War Admiral broke ahead at the start, but Sea Biscuit took command passing the Judge's Stand and led by two lengths and a quarter. Just when it looked as if the Admiral was going to overtake, Sea Biscuit pulled away again. At the turn, Sea Biscuit was leading by a head and had the same lead after a mile. It then turned on the heat in the home stretch, gaining with every stride and finally won by four lengths.

The winner paid \$6.40.—United Press.

### Sea Biscuit Is Champion Horse Of U.S.

Pimlico, Nov. 1. In a match race here to-day over a mile and three-sixteenths, Sea Biscuit became the top-horse of America, defeating War Admiral. Sea Biscuit's time was one-fifth second faster than Pompoon's track record for the distance.

### CATALOGUE WINS THE MELBOURNE CUP

Melbourne, Nov. 1. Australia's richest horse race, the Melbourne Cup, run to-day at Flemington in cloudy but good weather, resulted in Catalogue winning by three lengths from Bourbon, with Orville Star two lengths further back. There were 22 runners. The betting was 25 Catalogue, 9 Bourbon, 40 Orville Star. The two miles were covered in 3.26.4.—Reuter.



Henry Armstrong

## Wooderson's Record Passed

Sydney Wooderson's 880 yards time of 1 min. 49.2 sec., at Molspar Park on August 20, has been passed as an English native record.

Wooderson actually beat the world record. His performance is among those which have been recommended to the British A.A. Board for ratification as British records. Application for world recognition will probably come afterwards.

Other native records passed are, pole vault (12ft. 9 1/4 in.) by F. R. Webster; hop step and jump (47ft. 4 in.) by J. Higginson; two miles (9min. 7.6sec.) by C. A. J. Emery.

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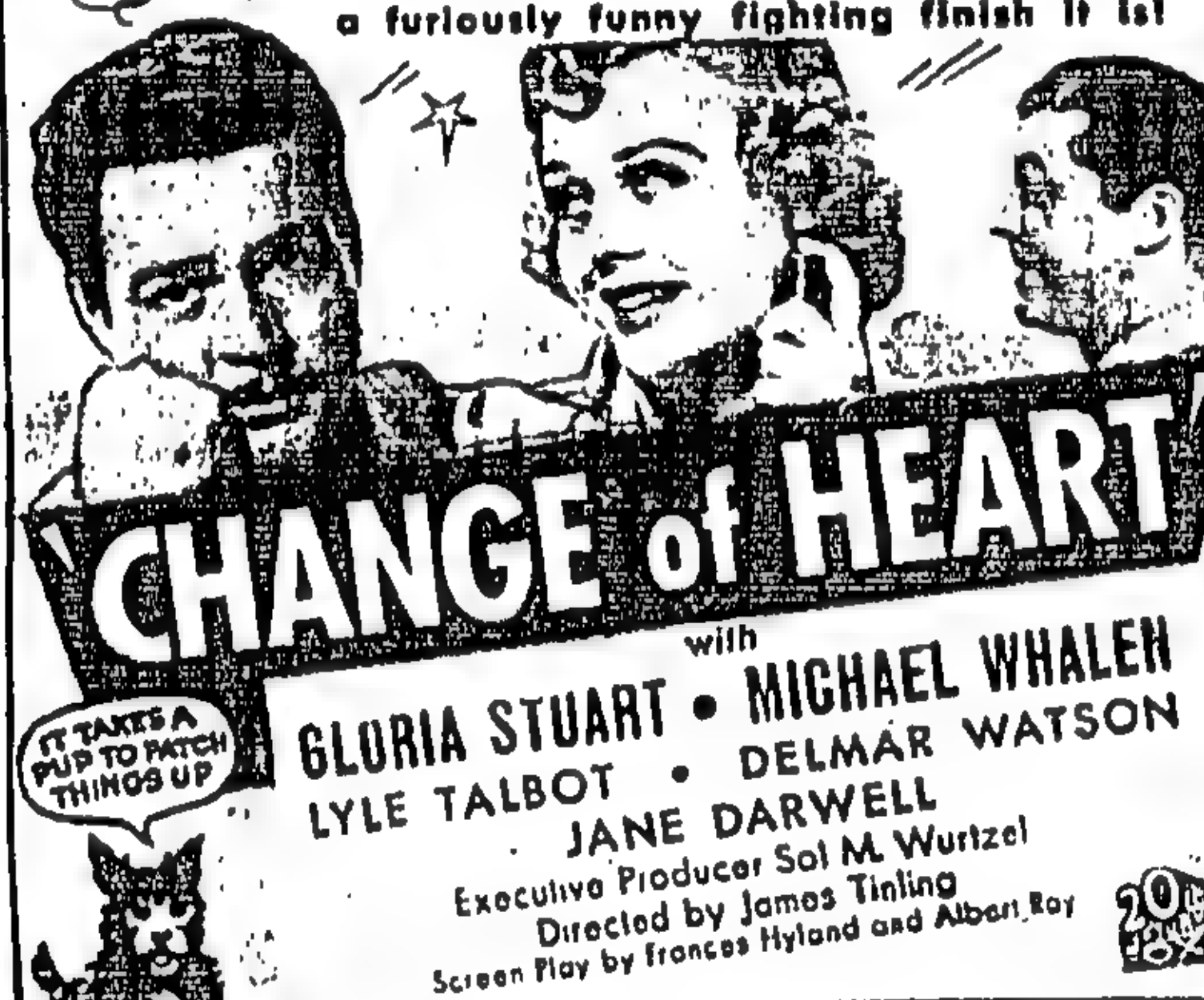
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## "Romance Of The Western Chamber"

### Chinese Play At Queen's Theatre

The romance of legendary China is brought to the Colony by the English rendering of "The Romance of the Western Chamber," an old Chinese classic produced last night at the Queen's Theatre.

The huge audience was well repaid for its attendance, for the graceful setting of this excellent play brought home to all the poetry of the East. The Hongkong Chinese Women's Club, the organisers, and the directors, Rev. Cyril Brown and Mr. O'Yang Yu-chien, are to be congratulated on the success of the play. Through the generosity of Mr. S. I. Hsiung, who not only translated this play but introduced the famous "Lady Precious Stream" to the Western world, last night's performance was actually the first time the play had been rendered in English, the Colony being privileged to witness it before its production in London.

The story is simple but it gives the leading characters full scope for their ability. Each emotion is brought to the audience with delightful simplicity but most effectively. Chang Kung (Mr. Herbert Tong) is a scholar, who on his journey encounters Madame Tsui (Mrs. Violet Chan) and Ying Ying (Miss Mei Ying-ung), widow and daughter of the late Prime Minister. The scholar's love for the daughter travels an arduous path. It is seemingly made smooth when the widow offers her daughter's hand to anyone who is able to divert the disagreeable attentions of Sun, the Flying Tiger (Mr. Donald Chin), who decides to capture the lovely girl. Chang, with the assistance of his friend, General Tu, General of the White Horse (Mr. Henry Lin), succeeds, but when all indicates a happy conclusion, the widow regrets her hasty promise and retracts her earlier offer. After several little episodes, the widow finally agrees to give her daughter to Chang if he is able to pass his literary examination, which he does amid rejoicing.

Mr. Tong plays his role of the Romantic Scholar with complete assurance. Mrs. Elsie Soong, as the hand-maiden, also had a part which called for a none-too-easy memorization of her lines, but both were wonderful. These two provided the highlights of a most show. Miss Doreen Wei, maid to the widow, passed well through a non-speaking part, and Dr. C. T. Yung, Superior of the Monastery, adds a little solemnity to the scenes. Hui Ming, the monk, (Mr. S. F. Wong) and Miss Colleen Ng Quinn, the late beauty, complete the excellent cast. Diction is wonderfully clear throughout and foreign audiences need have no fear of not being able to follow the dialogue.

Last night's performance was enjoyed by a large audience which included many prominent Chinese and foreign residents of the Colony.

## Meiji Men Set New Record

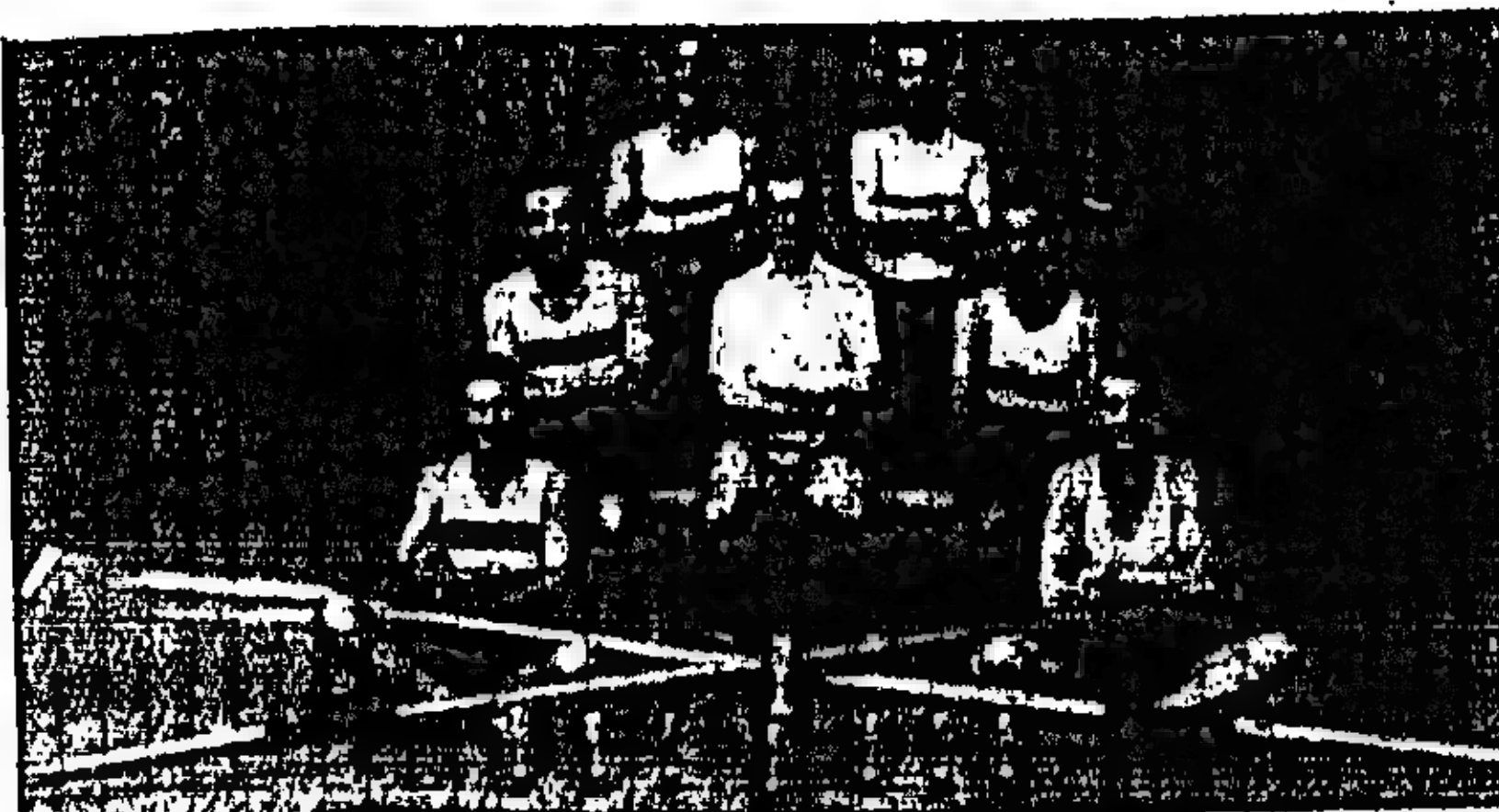
Tokyo, Nov. 1.  
Meiji University set a new record in holding the championship of the Tokyo Inter-Collegiate Baseball League for the fourth consecutive season, when it carried off the pennant again on the last day of the fall series, on Monday.

In the last match in this season, Waseda University defeated its classical rival, Keio University, 3 to 2, on Monday to end one of the hardest-fought games of the season.

—Domicl.

### CLUB RUGBY FIFTEEN

The following will represent the Hongkong Football Club in a game of Rugby football against an Army XV on the Club ground to-day at 5 p.m.—G. Low; F. M. Thomson and J. Redman; M. W. MacGrath; L. Lammert; M. G. Carruthers and R. Rutherford; W. G. Schnabel; J. S. Dunnett (Capt.); K. H. G. White; P. W. Burton; R. E. H. Nelson; T. H. Pratt; W. A. Johnson and E. W. Stout.



The rowing team of the 22nd (F) Company of the Royal Engineers, with the trophies won during the summer.

## LOCAL SOCCER FIXTURES

The following League programme has been arranged by the Hongkong Football Association for the coming week-end:

### SATURDAY, NOV. 5

#### First Division

St. Joseph's v. Royal Scots (Caroline Hill), 4.15 p.m. Referee, Hooper. Linesmen, McIlwain and Gamlin. Middlesex v. South China "B" (Sookunpoo), 4.15 p.m. Referee, Molynaux. Linesmen, Edwards and Welsh. Kowloon v. Police (Kowloon), 4.15 p.m. Referee, Clarke. Linesmen, Demee and Smith. Club v. Kwong Wah (Club), 4.15 p.m. Referee, Ip. Linesmen, Sutterley and McLaughlin.

#### Second Division

Middlesex v. R.A.O.C. (Sookunpoo), 2.45 p.m. Referee, MacCormac. South China v. Kwong Wah (Caroline Hill), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Hinchcliffe. Kowloon v. Police (Kowloon), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Finch. Club v. R. Engineers (Club), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Silva. St. Joseph's v. R. Scots (Military), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Aylwin.

#### Third Division (B)

R.A.F. v. Medicals (P.E. Road), 4.15 p.m. Referee, Phillips. University v. A.S.A. (Chatham Road), 4.15 p.m. Referee, Stone. St. John's v. Kumon Rifles (P.E. Road), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Dove. Stonecutters W/T v. 24th. Bty. R.A. (Chatham Road), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Somerville.

### SUNDAY, NOV. 6

#### First Division

Eastern v. Navy (Club), 4.15 p.m. Referee, Omar. Linesmen, Barretto and Fraser.

#### Third Division (A)

Electric v. R.A.S.C. (Sookunpoo), 4.15 p.m. Referee, Steadman. 20th. Bty. R.A. v. South China (Caroline Hill), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Marriott. R. Scots v. P.W.D. (Club), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Farr.

#### Third Division (B)

Powhattan v. R. Engineers (E) (Sookunpoo), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Ootway.

### WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9

#### Third Division (A)

R. Engineers (C) v. R.A. Stanley (Military), 2.45 p.m. Referee, Purnell.

### CRICKET SELECTIONS

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club on Saturday: Firsts v. Indians (away)—H. Owen Hughes, T. A. Pearce, G. Longfield, P. H. Scoones, R. A. Riley, C. H. Fox, R. H. H. A. C. L. Bowker, A. C. Beck, F. H. Stokes, L. D. Kilbee, R. H. Grimith (12). Seconds v. University (home)—H. S. W. Paterson, C. W. E. Blanton, D. O. Parsons, H. J. D. Lowe, C. E. Gahagan, C. D. N. Walker, R. E. H. Nelson, M. F. L. Haynes, S. J. Cooke, G. S. Lovett, H. J. Armstrong.

### SCHOOL HOCKEY

La Salle College beat Queen's College 3-0 at hockey yesterday. E. Mendonca opened the scoring in the first half, J. Gosano (4) and R. Castro (1) adding further goals in the second period.

## BRITISH TRACK TEAM FOR U.S. NEXT YEAR

London, Oct. 14.  
Britain is to send a team to America's next track season. They will leave immediately after the A.A.A. championships on July 7 and 8, returning three weeks later. Where and when they will compete in the United States, and what the size of the team will be is not yet known, but it is presumed that between eight and a dozen athletes will travel.

Apart from the Empire Games in Canada and Australia and the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, this will be the longest trip undertaken by a really representative British side.

It is a reciprocal arrangement with the A.A.U. of America, who have sent teams during the past two years to the August Bank Holiday International meeting promoted by the British A.A. Board at the White City.

### SPORT ADVTS

#### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE TENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 5th November, 1938, commencing at 2.00 p.m. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

#### MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified. Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$8.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27704) will close at 12 NOON.

#### PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

#### Lawn Bowls.

The Annual Lawn Bowls Match between members of St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies will be held on 10th December, at 2.30 p.m. at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club.

All members desirous of playing in this match are requested to communicate by 21st November, with Mr. A. Hyde Lay, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. Alexandra Building. Rinks will be selected on 28th November and published the following day.

Jel. 28151.

## BLANKETS

THE "WONDER" ALL WOOL COLOURED BLANKETS — WITH SATIN BOUND ENDS. IN SOFT SHADES OF:—

GREEN  
SKY-BLUE  
PINK

PEACH

Size 70" x 90" ..... \$27.50 ea.  
" 80" x 100" ..... 35.00 "

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LANE CRAWFORD'S

The House of Quality & Service

Here's Luck!

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#### METAL POLISH

Gives a lasting shine to Brass and Copper. Brasso is quick and easy to use.

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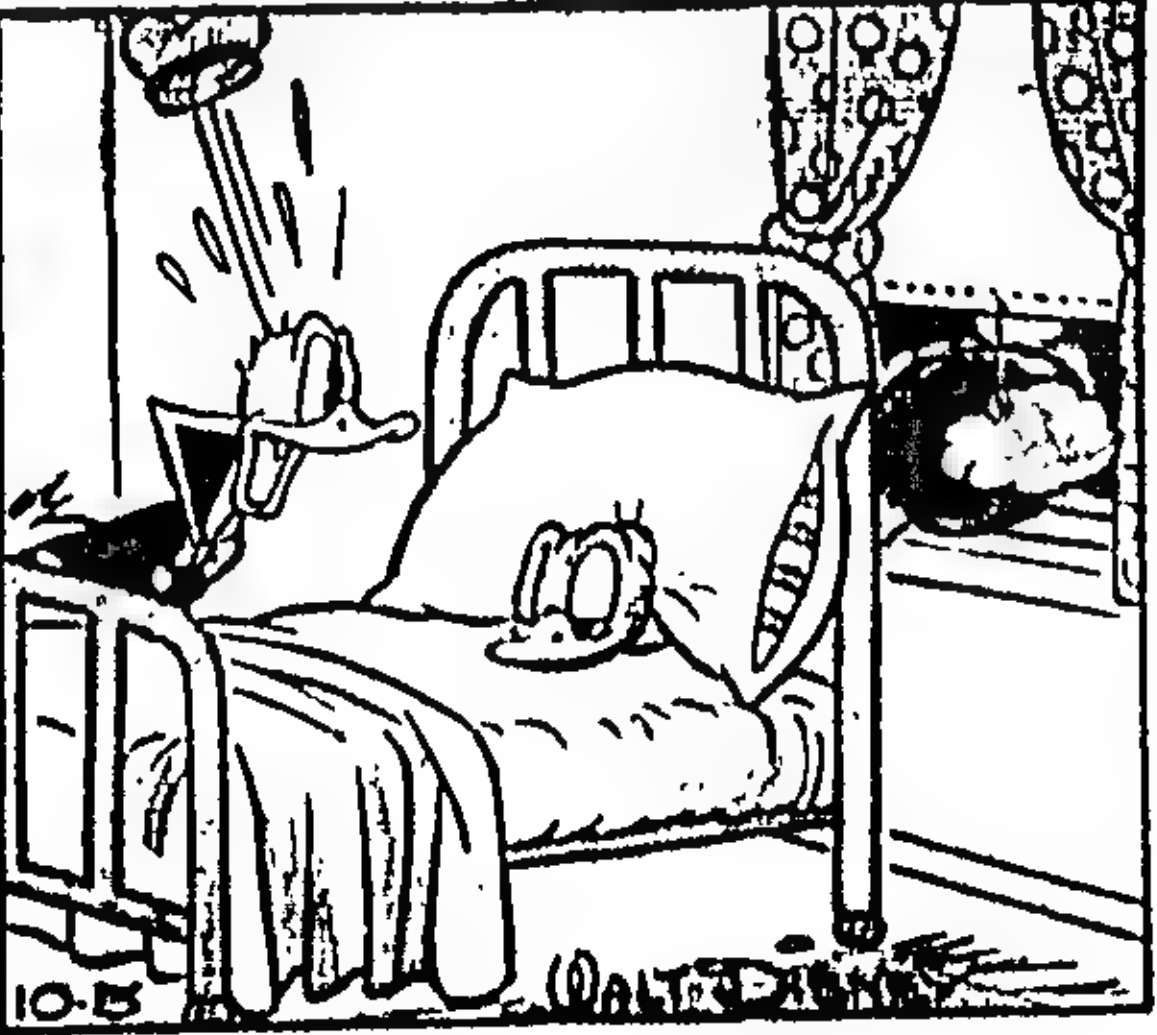
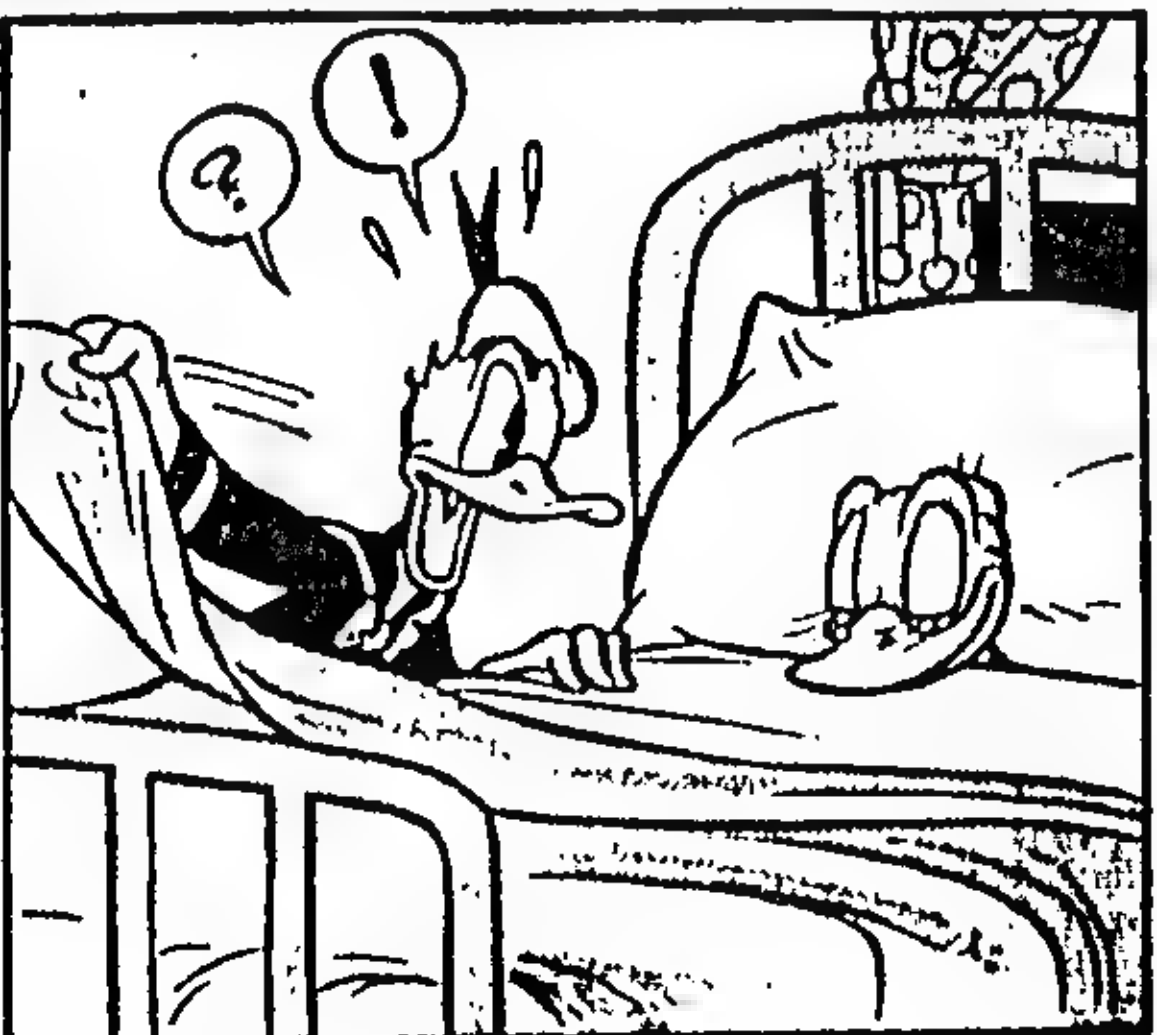
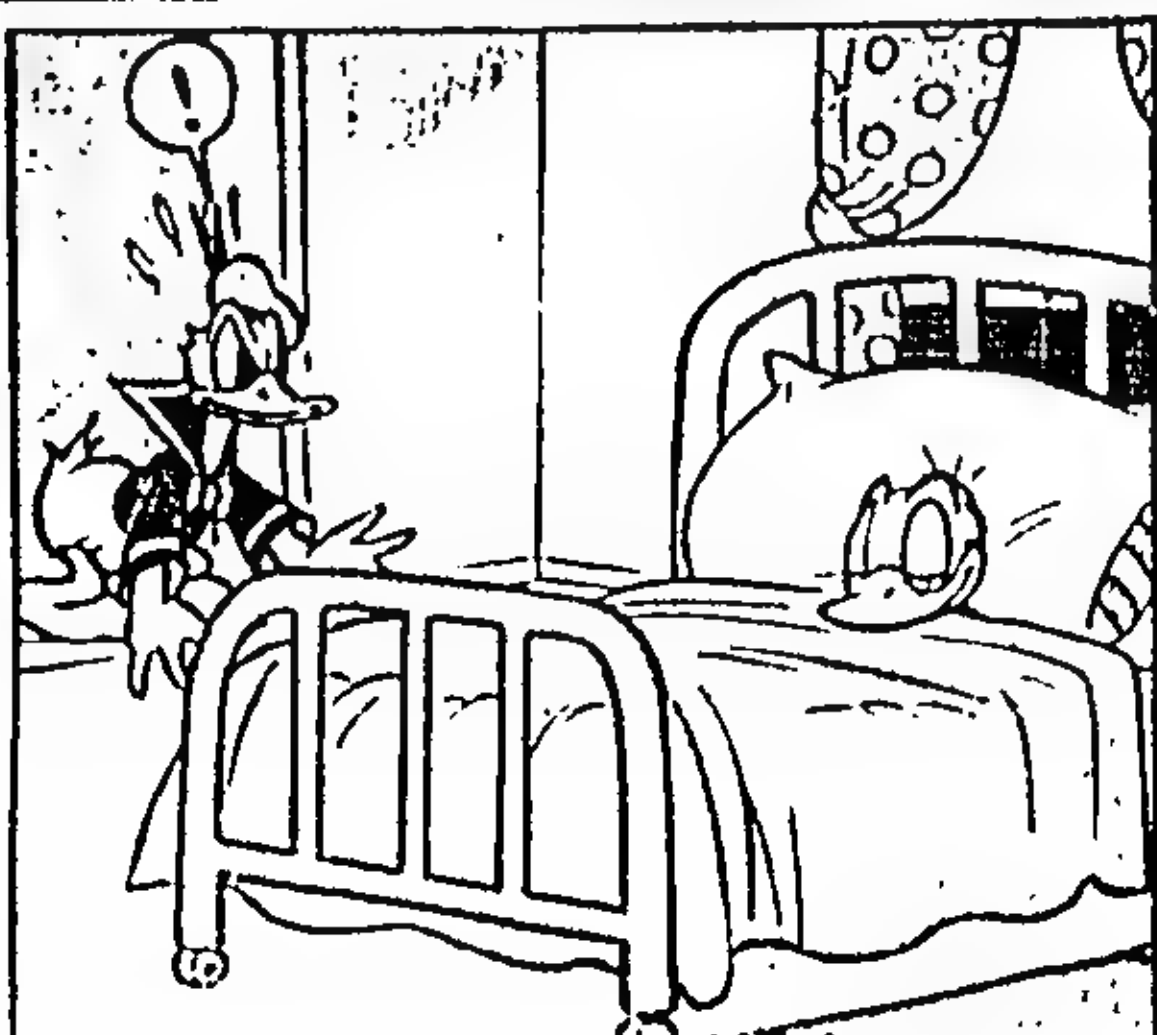
HONGKONG



## DONALD DUCK

"An Obedient Bird"

By Walt Disney



It is advisable to book Autumn and Winter advertising space early.



## MAYFAIR GIRL RUNS FARM TO AID EX-CONVICTS

### "Simple!—I Pay Them to Behave"

By MARY WELSH

Deirdre du Barry, twenty-four-year-old Mayfair girl, is adapting her turkey farm and a 3,000-acre shoot near Tenterden, Kent, into a training ground where ex-convicts can learn how to work on the land and regain their self-confidence.

Miss du Barry—who comes of the same family as the famous Mme. du Barry, of the eighteenth century French Court—has been helping convicts and their families for three years.

In the drawing room of her London home, near St. James's Palace, she told me of her success. Two things strike you about that room—the desk and the flowers.

Miss du Barry's desk is big and business-like with two telephones and sheaves of papers. There are enough flowers to fill a shop. She buys them from the street vendor on the corner, and thus provides his family with nearly half of their income every week.

Miss du Barry said: "I began this business when an old nurse of mine got me interested in Michael Murphy. He was an Irish boy who was in Brixton Jail for stealing £2,000 worth of bonds. Michael had been a friend of my nurse, and she was terribly upset about it.

"When he was transferred to Wandsworth I went and got his clothes and kept them for him, and when he came out I paid his passage back to Ireland. He still writes me occasionally, calls me his colleen."

Since then Miss du Barry has employed nine ex-convicts at different times in her own household, Tenterden Manor, to give them their first jobs—and good references.

She is small and fragile-looking, but she has had no difficulties managing her working guests. "One tried to murder the kitchen maid because she refused to 'walk out' with him," she said. "She liked the gamekeeper better."

#### THROWN OUT

"Then there was Evan. I found one day that he had packed my riding clothes and all my alk shirts and was about to depart with them. "I got one of my boys into the Army, and another a job as a salesman. Two of them I sent back to Lancashire, and two to Wales. "Another two I'm interested in are still in prison—and to-day there is Mrs. Willis. Her husband has gone to jail for eighteen months, and she came to-day to tell me she and their five children were thrown out of their house because she couldn't pay the rent. I've written to them growing crops, but I haven't worked out that plan yet. I need the advice of farming experts."

Miss du Barry does not keep books on the cost of her good works. But she estimates they cost her between three and four hundred pounds a year. The new farm will cost more than that.

"We breed turkeys, chickens, and pheasants there now," she said, "and I am planning to make room for fifteen or twenty more men. We can probably use some of them growing crops, but I haven't worked out that plan yet. I need the advice of farming experts."

**THEY WILL REFORM**  
If the farm pays for itself, without profits, Miss du Barry will be satisfied.

"This work is interesting," she said. "Most of the men I've dealt with will reform. I find, if I can show them it is worth it to them. My system is simply offering them a reward—a pound or two—for good behaviour."

"I don't expect any reward myself. It's a satisfaction to me when I can really help them."

CHINESE  
PLAY  
PRODUCED



Members of the cast of the famous Chinese play "Romance of the Western Chamber" which opened last night at the Queen's Theatre. The play is being produced by the Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club—King's Studio.

## NAVY ANSWERED—WITH A THIRST

### A FINE DAY AT HALT

"I thought the word 'Halt' was the name of the village; that is why I did not stop." This explanation was said to have been given by one of 116 motorists summoned at Warminster recently for failing to conform with "Halt at Major Road Ahead" signs. Fines totalling nearly £100 were imposed on the motorists.

### Women Thrown To Alligators

New York. Police in San Antonio, Texas, have unearthed the secrets of a modern Bluebeard, who, during the past six years, has murdered at least five women and fed some of them to his pet alligators.

These discoveries were made during inquiries into the suicide of Joe Ball, who kept a road-house 15 miles from San Antonio.

Ball was married three times. One of his wives and four women who at different times were employed by him as dance hostesses disappeared in mysterious circumstances. A negro employee, Clifford Wheeler, told the police that he had seen Ball kill Hazel Brown with a hatchet and dissect her body, which Wheeler helped him to bury. Police have found her remains and are now searching for the body of another of Ball's hostesses whom Wheeler said was murdered in 1936.

Another witness said that he saw Ball throw the bodies of women into a concrete pit where he kept five pet alligators.

Police have found a number of ancient love letters addressed to Ball. One read: "I know I may be killed, but who cares? I love you."

Through the open window came the sound of a Viennese waltz. Miss du Barry found her purse and hunted for small silver pieces. "Every day I get four musicians," she said. "First in the morning is the street piano. Then there's the bald-headed man who sings. Then this violinist. I can't turn them down." She sent a servant downstairs with the money.

### "Mass Production" Made Reservists A.B.s Again

The British Fleet remains mobilised, although almost all of the 29,000 reservists recently called up have now returned to their homes with a month's pay, and, in most cases, a £5 bonus for their national service.

The response to the call of duty and the efficiency with which the men were passed through their depots was even greater than the Admiralty expected, it was stated recently.

The last general mobilisation of the Fleet was in 1914, and although there was a partial mobilisation exercise in 1922 it was thought that the machinery for dealing with the rush of men, evolved only "on paper," might show defects in working.

The three Home ports, Devonport, Portsmouth, and Chatham, had been denuded of three-quarters of their normal complement—posted to their ships. Yet the average time for each man to pass through all the formalities of medical and dental examination, kit equipment, payment of allowances and advance pay, fitting and testing of gas mask, was only three hours.

#### BEFORE THE CALL

The entire mobilisation was completed in three days. Hundreds of men reported to their depots before the mobilisation proclamation was signed by the King on the morning of September 28. Morning newspapers of that day announced the impending mobilisation and the first reservist reported at 6 a.m. By 8 a.m. 200 men had reported at one depot. During the day the men reporting at one depot totalled 4,000.

Behaviour of the men was excellent. At one port, on the second night after mobilisation, 6,000 reservists were given leave, and in the morning not one was absent from roll call. One, it is true, had come back drunk—on all fours—but full of good will and eagerness for duty. Their Lordships of the Admiralty have a whimsical taste in statistics.

for they are officially aware that more beer was drunk at Devonport in the three days following mobilisation than in the three days after the Armistice in 1918.

#### ONLY HALF CALLED

Naval mobilisation is carried out in two operations: that calling on service ratings, and that concerning reservists.

Active service mobilisation consists of the suspension of technical training (gunnery and torpedo courses, etc.) and the high-speed transfer of men in depots to their service posts at home and abroad.

Reserve mobilisation is put into action by royal proclamation. Reservists consist of: naval pensioners (men who have served 22 years in the Royal Navy and are liable to be called up in any emergency even without mobilisation). These men comprise the majority of the higher ratings for a Navy more than half of whose personnel have to possess specialised knowledge of complicated machinery and armament.

Next are the men of the Royal Fleet Reserve, who have served seven or 12 years with the Navy; then the Royal Naval Reserves, the Territorials of the Navy—and the Auxiliary Wireless and Sick Berth Reserves.

The total of all these divisions is 57,000 men. Only half were called up, and those who still remain on duty are skilled men of special importance and experience.

"Mass production" methods were used to speed up the handling of reservists. Each man started with a special card and an "assembly line" and passed through a series of "pens" connected by corridors.

As he passed along he went through his medical and other tests, checked for pay and arranged for sums to be paid to his family, collected his gas mask and kit and came out at the other end ready to travel wherever he had been posted.

Railway companies—especially the Southern Railway—co-operated closely with the Admiralty in providing transport at the shortest notice, but motor transport and ordinary "foot-slogging" took thousands of men to their posts.

Normal recruiting for the Navy was suspended at the moment of mobilisation but was resumed yesterday. It would not have been possible to deal with raw recruits in the general bustle.

That was how the Silent Service did its job, silently, smoothly, and efficiently.

### THREE WEDDINGS IN ARCTIC SHIP

Hallfax, Nova Scotia. After completing an 11,000-mile voyage in the Arctic Archipelago the Hudson's Bay Company steamship Nascopie has arrived here with a party of Government scientists and several passengers, including Mounties and radio operators on leave.

An interesting feature of the trip was the transfer of Eskimo families from Greenland to Gralgharbour, the northernmost post office in the Empire.

Three marriages were solemnised in the Nascopie during her visit to the Arctic.

## Unsung Heroes Of China War

### FEARLESS TRUCK DRIVERS

Among the unsung heroes in the China war are her army truck drivers, who run as much risk of getting killed or wounded as the soldiers in the trenches, says the "Straits Times." They are the ones who speed on the highways at all hours of the day and night rushing reinforcements, munitions and food supplies to where they are needed most. Whether they arrive at their destinations on time often determines the fortune of a battle.

Young and confident, these drivers fall within a category by themselves. Although in uniform, they, as a rule, are not armed. They take order from the Motorised Regiment, of which there is one in every Chinese division. They have to work under extremely strenuous conditions. It is a matter of routine for them to be on the road for ten or fifteen hours without a single moment's rest in between. Their motto is: "Duty hardships."

#### MANY CASUALTIES

These drivers all have had special training. With the Japanese planes active in the daytime, they often have to run the gauntlet of machine-gun fire or bombs from the sky. Many have been killed that way. Thus, besides keeping a sharp look on the wheel and the road ahead of them, they have to cock their ear constantly for the droning of any enemy aircraft.

Driving at top speed is a difficult feat in a country where roads are unlit at night and often intolerably rough. Ditches following air raids are nothing short of "graveyards" to any reckless souls at wheels. So far, however, comparatively few accidents of this nature have happened. The reason is not far to seek. In the first place, they are all experienced. Then each of them is held responsible individually for his truck. If anything happens to it, he will be duly punished.

Before they are commissioned, these drivers were all given a solid course in mechanics. Repair shops or gasoline stations are few on China's roads. Thus, if anything goes wrong, the driver should be able immediately to locate the trouble and to make the necessary repairs within the shortest time possible.

How many heavy trucks are now running on the highways still under Chinese control is not known. The figures must run up to many thousands. Then in addition the South-west Transportation Bureau and the North-west Transportation Bureau have in service about 3,000 each. These trucks run on three of China's most important highways. All starting from Hankow, they lead to Lanchow in the North-West, to Kuming in the South-West and to Hongkong in the south.

Travelling to these border towns, these vehicles carry China's native products such as silk, wool oil, tea, tungsten and other high-priced commodities for exports in order to build up China's foreign specie reserve abroad. On their return journey, they bring all descriptions of war materials ranging from machine-guns to plane parts.

#### NEW "LIFE-LINES"

The road to Lanchow goes to Sinkiang and Soviet Russia, while the highway to Kuming extends to Burma. From both of these routes, it is an open secret that the Chinese army has been receiving a large portion of its munitions.

A number of the truck drivers in the Chinese army are volunteers from the South Seas. Like their native-born fellow craftsmen, they are men of great fortitude. Just one instance is sufficient to prove it. Malayan rain rampant in Central China in the summer and autumn months. Many of these dare-devil drivers fell victims, but they remained at their wheels, fever or no fever.

## Secrets of Man Whom Nazis Cannot Break

Outspoken answers by Pastor Niemoller—ex-German U-boat Commander—to his Nazi persecutors are quoted in a book called "Martin Niemoller and His Confession," published in Switzerland and rigorously banned in Germany.

Niemoller was arrested 14 months ago after he had preached sermons protesting against the Nazi attitude to the Church. He was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, and after serving his term was sent to a concentration camp.

Latest news from Germany suggests that he will be released shortly, but the book just published states emphatically: "If an amnesty is given to German political prisoners Pastor Niemoller will not be included."

#### OPEN DEFIA CE

The detailed story of Niemoller's defiance is told for the first time. Niemoller refused to keep secret some confidential reports on new legal measures against the church. He spread the news of Nazi persecution at once.

"If it is vital," he said, "I must proclaim it openly from the pulpit." When his bluntness brought him into conflict with the Nazis he did not flinch. On July 1, 1937, he was ordered to appear at the offices of the German Secret Police for cross-examination.

He left his home and attended the Gestapo offices. He has never been home since.

When he arrived in prison the prison chaplain asked him: "My brother, why are you in prison?" Niemoller, burning with his faith in the Church, answered him: "My brother, why are you not in prison?"

During the whole time he was in prison he suffered every kind of persecution with calm strength.

#### WOMEN'S PETITION

Nothing could shake Niemoller's spirit. When he was taunted with his war record, and asked how he could reconcile the command of a U-boat with his now career as a pastor, he said firmly: "I did my war work because I saw that it was my duty. God wants all of us to do our duty."

"I have never sunk a non-combatant ship, and I have never sunk a ship without saving the crew."

Last week 700 brave German women openly signed a petition for his release. But no official comment has been made on the petition. Niemoller is still in his cell undefeated.

### CAT TIED UP FOR 7 YEARS

A man and his wife who kept a cat tied to a mangle for seven years were, at Wimbledon recently, each fined £2 and ordered to pay two guineas costs.

The couple, William Hearn, a railway carriage examiner, and his wife Constance, both of Plough-lane, Wimbledon, pleaded not guilty to causing the cat unnecessary suffering.

Mr. Gordon Jones, for the R.S.P.C.A., said: "During the whole of the time the cat was never allowed the normal exercise which a cat should have. It must have been perfectly obvious that the cat was suffering discomfort."

#### ATTACKED STRANGERS

"A deep indentation was found around its neck where the collar had worn through the fur. It attempted to attack any strangers that came near it."

"It seems to have been a refinement of selfishness to keep a domestic cat in this way."

George Edwards, an R.S.P.C.A. inspector, said the cat was taken into the garden, but it could not walk normally. It could scarcely waddle."

Mr. Charles Bray, a veterinary surgeon, said that owing to lack of exercise the cat could not assimilate food.

Mrs. Hearn told the Bench, "I was very fond of the cat, and I cried when the vet. told me it was ill. I could not realise it was suffering."

THAT'S  
Harry's wife



"SHE" enters. All eyes are upon her. On every lip the question "who is SHE?"

Immaculate from head to foot—styled to the minute—looking as if she had just come from the hair-dresser.

And then the secret is out. SHE only goes occasionally to the hair-dresser to have her waves set—her culture modernized! A friend tells how particular she is to shampoo—regularly—at home.

And there's really no trick to it. Discriminating women know that Mulstified leaves the hair soft and easy to manage—gives the waves—makes it sparkle with new life, gloss and lustre.

Women who know will tell you that the natural oils in Mulstified prevent its drying out. Free of harsh alkali Mulstified is safe even for baby's tender scalp.

Mulsified

COCONUT OIL SHAMPOO

### NEW TRANSPARENT COLOUR FOR LIPS

This method of lip colouring, stolen from the glamorous South Sea Maidens, makes lips positively irresistible!



Instead of coating your lips with an opaque lipstick that's more likely to repel than attract... TATTOO them with a transparent South Sea red that is completely irresistible! It's marvelous. Looks just like a part of your lips and stays on like mad. Softens lips too... makes them doubly adorable. Try it!

See the five luscious shades of TATTOO at your favourite store. There are various sizes at prices to fit every purse. TATTOO your lips!

CORAL, EXOTIC, NATURAL, PASTEL, HAWAIIAN

TATTOO YOUR LIPS for romance!

For your complete beauty treatment, use TATTOO Powder, Rouge and Mascara (cream with brush). Sole Distributor: Auk Pit Seng's Trading Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

### HOLD-UP IN Y.M.C.A.

Sewing Amah Attacked By Two Men

A bold robbery was committed at the European Y.M.C.A. yesterday, when a sewing amah was attacked by two men and robbed of two rings and a watch.

The affair occurred at 11:15 when the servants were busy. The amah was in the sewing room on the first floor when two men entered. One seized her by the neck and the other removed the jewellery.

Although she was struck several times the amah followed her attackers when they left and one man was caught.

## REMOVES HAIR

PERFUMED

X-BAZIN

CREAM or POWDER

EASILY · QUICKLY · SURELY

Sole Agents:

AUK PIT SENG'S TRADING CO., LTD.  
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DINNER DANCE  
in the "ROSE ROOM"  
PENINSULA HOTEL  
TO-MORROW NIGHT  
THURSDAY, November 3rd.  
(ALSO TUESDAY, 8th NOVEMBER)

For Reservations Phone 58081

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.



# FINDING YOUR FEET

by ANNA WEST

YOUR feet are your fortune; they carry you about to earn your living, to enjoy yourself—hundreds of miles a year. And what thanks do they get? An occasional grudging nail-filing—or even cutting—from most of us.

Can we wonder that they complain occasionally? There is no excuse for uncomfortable shoes in these days. You can get them as comfortable as gloves and it is no longer thought smart by our own sex, or appealing by the other sex, to totter about on high-heeled shoes 1½ sizes too small.

## Shoe Conscious

WHEN you go to buy shoes, wiggle your toes in them; if you can't, don't buy them. Remember that when you stand up the weight of your body will spread your feet. And remember that your feet will swell. (It's a thing doctors can't really explain, why women's feet swell. Men's don't.) If your feet are rather long, rather narrow, rather short, rather broad,

give up immediately the thought of just popping into the nearest shoe shop. Buy your shoes always from good firms who have graded fittings in width.

## Ill-treated Feet

If you've been ill-treating your feet with badly fitting shoes, go to a chiropodist. He will tell you exactly what, if anything, is the matter. I don't want to depress you, but three out of ten women I meet ought to have surgical treatment for their hammer

toes and enlarged big-toe joints. Better now than later, though. Remember Aunt Fanny, who was a belle in her youth, with her dainty size two's, but who now can't totter up the road without the aid of a stick in one hand and a sturdy arm on the other. It's not old age, it's her poor feet. She's been doing all her life what the Chinese used to do.

If your ankles and legs are not only fat but painful consult your doctor.

## Try Massage

ONE—Strengthening your ankles is the first thing to do. Grasp your leg firmly midway between ankle and calf and let the foot hang limp.

Then shake your foot vigorously, with one hand while you press them upwards with the other. Finally, knead each toe from the base with finger and thumb.

TWO—Foot massage will set you up when you've had a hard day and your feet feel more like going to bed than going out. Put your right foot on your left knee and bend the toes down as far as possible. With a firm thumb massage the inside of your foot, pressing strongly and slowly all the way from the heel to the base of the big toe.

THE big-toe joint bears the entire weight of your body, so give it, poor thing, a little thought and care. Regular massage will do no good to the big-toe joint, but if it is swollen and painful, get expert advice. It is here that high heels first make their evil effects felt.

THREE—Toe massage will give you that up-on-your-toes feeling if you persevere. Bend your big toe back and pull the others forward. Take each toe and pull it hard as if you wanted to break the joints. Take special care of the little toe, as it is particularly prone to corns. Give your toes a good rubbing

## Pedicures

WHEN you can pick up a marble or a pencil with your toes, your feet are already intelligent and you can go on to pedicures and nail-varnishings and showing off your nice feet.

## WAYS WITH WOOL

NOW that patchwork is in fashion again, it is just the moment to look through your knitting bag, and decide which shades you fancy for a cushion cover. Knit diamond shapes, in firm stitch, in whatever size the wool at your disposal allows. When you have done several, arrange them to form a square, and join. A plain border, about two or a half inches wide, makes an effective finish.

As the work is in small pieces, it is never tiring to hold, and is convenient to pick up at spare minutes during the day.

A cover for baby's cot may be made in the same way, but worked in an open stitch. It will be beautifully light and warm.

White wool comes in for booties, gloves for baby, or footlets to wear under silk stockings, and ornaments of any shade may be made into socks to go inside Wellington boots.

Fronts to wear with cardigans are another method of using up short lengths of wool. A striped front with a plain cardigan looks smart.

Office workers find that cuffs very soon become shabby, from constant rubbing on the desk. New cuffs and collar in a contrasting shade are very quickly knitted, and give a jumper a new lease of life.

A Jumper Hint

When making a jumper, remember to knit the sleeves from the top, and it will be easy to make any alterations which may be required later. A short sleeved jumper can thus have the sleeves lengthened for the winter without any trouble; or if, as frequently happens with schoolgirls, the elbows are worn through, it is simple to pick up the stitches after having cut off the worn part, and knit a new piece on.

Many jumpers are trimmed with cross-stitch or embroidery in several different shades of wool, and long lengths left from other work can be utilised for this purpose. Scraps of rabbit wool made into motifs and placed at the neck of a winter dress, give a distinctive touch, and simple designs worked on to the dress itself add an original note. A felt hat is often cheered up with a little grey wool work.

A chilly friend will appreciate a hot-water bottle cover, and if it is of many colours it will not matter in the least.

Goldfishes to delight the children may be made from scraps of wool, and balls made like large-sized pompoms are always popular with tiny tots.

M. C.

## Fashion Points

SOME of the new autumn frocks are made entirely from pleated material. Flat pleating makes the bodice drawn up on each shoulder and crossing over at the waist. From the waist downwards the pleating may be of the flat or sun-ray kind, but the same rule applies for both day and evening dresses. Muffs are becoming fashionable. Usually the muffs match the fur trimming on a coat, or they may be made of cloth. The small, barrel-shaped muffs are the favourite at the moment, but larger and flatter models are also seen.

Few muffs are unadorned. A bow of velvet ribbon, an exquisite bunch of violets, or an exquisite bunch of gold and coloured stones are most popular additions. Many muffs are made to open with a zip fastener and act as a hand-bag.

Many of the newest coats are neither fur coats nor cloth coats, they are half and half. The upper part may be made entirely of fur, while the lower part is of tweed,

## Winter Warmth

If you are a chilly person you will be dreading the winter, because when the weather is very cold you find it hard to keep warm, even in bed.

Don't make the mistake of piling a heap of blankets on top of you. Two or three that are really warm should be enough. More are weakening, and, by preventing the skin from breathing, will increase your susceptibility to cold.

A point often overlooked is that cold draughts do not merely descend. They also come up from the floor, and much chilliness in bed is due to the bottom of the mattress being inadequately protected.

Newspaper, being a bad conductor of cold, is excellent for placing under a wool or chair mattress. If several thicknesses are used, not only is the warmth generated by hot-water bottles retained all night, but cold, damp air rising from underneath is prevented from cooling the mattress.

A thick blanket spread on top of the mattress is a further aid to warmth, and people who sleep alone often feel warmer if they have a pillow to press against their backs.

## New Domestic Silver

THERE is an entirely modern trend of thought behind the new domestic silver. The sureness of touch with which these modern pieces are wrought, and their perfect craftsmanship, fit them for a place among the "future antiques" prized by collectors, even machine-produced specimens being designed by well-known artists.

There is a sense of rhythm—flowing lines—about some of the pieces. In others the lines are more severe and even "architectural" in feeling.

Some of the smallest condiment sets and coffee spoons are designed for decorative white table schemes, where "atmosphere" is created by the mixing of various surfaces.

The habit of giving silver souvenirs began during Coronation year. But now small silver gifts take the place of last year's Coronation souvenirs. Cigarette boxes, oblong and square, are inset with enamel or have lacquered lids. Ivory or ebony handles decorate some of the plain silver boxes.

New silver-and-enamel dressing-table sets have long slender handles on the brushes and mirror. Some are in plain silver with a delicate design on the handles, others are in silver and coloured enamels.

The enamel can be either in pastel shades or in vivid colours, so that it will suit either a modern or an antique setting.

Handsome silver trays in simple modern designs look imposing on dining-room side-boards.

Solid silver inkwells beautifully writing table or library, and in the bedroom there are chaste and lovely designs in silver for brush-and-comb sets and all that goes on an elegant dressing-table.

Delicate fitted vases with slender "waists" hold the season's roses and colourful late-summer flowers.

velour, duvelcon, or face cloth. Usually the sleeves are made of fur, too, or are fur from shoulder to elbow.

Smooth furs are often chosen for these coats—mink, nutria, sealskin, shaved musquash, or sable, but more fluffy furs are also seen. Some of the most successful models of this kind are made in skunk, opossum, squirrel, beaver, and even fox.

There are also coats that have just a yoke of fur, or fur sleeves,

## Don't Pay Children For Favours

By A PSYCHOLOGIST

"BILLY, old man, please get my pipe from the other room," said a father, and Billy replied, "I don't want to." "Go on, that's a good chap," continued the parent. "I'll give you a penny when you bring it."

The boy wanted a penny, so he executed the so-called order. To-morrow he will run errands for his mother, if she pays him.

Why do some of us pay our children to do kindnesses and thereby destroy the spirit of kindly action early in their lives?

Again and again, we are guilty of bribery. We find it easier to get obedience when we pay for it. Perhaps we promise visits to the pictures if our little ones behave, and during the day we offer many inducements for services rendered in the home.

Our children will inevitably ask for more if we once begin to bribe them.

Once upon a time, perhaps, they delighted in helping us. They offered their services willingly, and then, for some reason or other, they seemed to go on strike, but we rewarded their help and paid them. Since then, we have paid many times.

## A Mercenary Age

This is a mercenary age, but a money-grabbing child is a very unpleasant creature and we should never encourage him to expect payment for the kind deeds he can perform for others.

We are all idealists when dealing with children; we desire that they shall develop into useful members of society, earning their living honestly, and sparing a little leisure in personal service for the good of others.

Perhaps we are practical too, and wish our children to value their labours highly. To encourage them to do this we pay for their help and, by so doing, do not instil generous instincts.

Children love to help their parents, as a rule. They will willingly help mother or father in the garden if they are approached in the right manner, and if they are not imposed upon. If a parent cannot get his child's help there has been some serious fault in the home training.

So many of us destroy a child's desire to help by grumbles and complaints because the work is not done to our satisfaction. Nothing kills enthusiasm so quickly. If we show appreciation for honest effort we shall get better service next time.

## Explaining Matters

In leisure moments we can have talks with our children, and explain something about home-life and its varied duties. We can explain that father earns the money to buy the daily necessities, and mother cares for the home. We can quite confidently tell them that there is work for children there also. They can help mother by being tidy and by doing odds and ends.

If we have a particularly selfish child with whom to deal we can let him see that mother gets nothing for running errands.

No, we must not bribe our children. If we can afford to give them pocket money, we can do so; they will then have the means of buying presents, stamps, or toys, but we shall wisely refrain from calling them "wages."

There should be no monetary payment for kind actions. Perhaps we know a small boy who asks, "What am I going to get?" when asked to help mother. What is he to get? Money, or practical lessons in helpfulness? There can only be one satisfactory answer.

## Autumn Complexions

WHEN Autumn comes it is usually necessary to give extra attention to the complexion, for the sun and wind of summer will naturally have had a drying effect upon the skin, which will probably require a nourishing cream.

Massage this nourishing cream well into the face and neck at night, and remove any surplus before going to bed. Repeat this for three nights and then commence a course of anti-wrinkle cream. Even if wrinkles have appeared around the eyes, the cream may be used to effect a cure, but it is essential first to soften the skin by treating it with a good skin food.

Foundation Cream

If your foundation cream is rather drying, add to it a very few drops of oil of sweet almonds. The result will be an excellent powder foundation which, at the same time is wonderfully soothing to the skin. Provided foundation cream is correctly chosen it will make the most of a woman's colouring. For instance, a peachy rose-tint is best for those with fair complexions.

Remember that autumn make-up should be toned down a little, for dark colours like browns, reds, and fawns naturally reflect a certain amount of colour to the skin. Carefully study the contours of the face so that when rouge is applied it emphasises the best points of one's features and complexion, and minimises those which are not quite so good.

Choice of Powder

The woman who wears "reddy" tints is advised to choose a peachy pink powder and rouge that has not too much yellow in it.

During the day, see that it is applied sparingly and shaded off to give a natural effect. Powder which is too pale has a greying effect, while one that is too dark not infrequently gives a dingy appearance.

## Household Notes

SHORT pastry will be deliciously crisp if it is rolled out on a board floured with arrowroot.

When making a pie, insert a good bone along with the meat. This serves a double purpose. It ensures a plentiful supply of rich gravy, and, as a larger pie-dish is required, it means that a more generous supply of pie-crust is available.

White American cloth, placed on the last step of a dark stairway, will prevent many a minor accident. In the case of a dark cupboard, if the shelves and walls are lined with white American cloth it will help to throw the contents into relief.

To prevent mirrors and windows from being affected by dampness, smear a little soap on them, and polish off with a soft duster. They will remain clear on the dampest day if this is done.

The flowering heads of wild grasses are plentiful at the moment, and these will make useful decorations if given a special treatment. Dissolve a tablespoonful of powdered alum in a tumblerful of hot water, and soak the heads of the grasses in this for about ten minutes. Then place them in the vases right away. The effect is very pleasing to the eye, as the solution, in drying leaves brilliant crystals on the flowers.

A. W.

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Ann Thorogood

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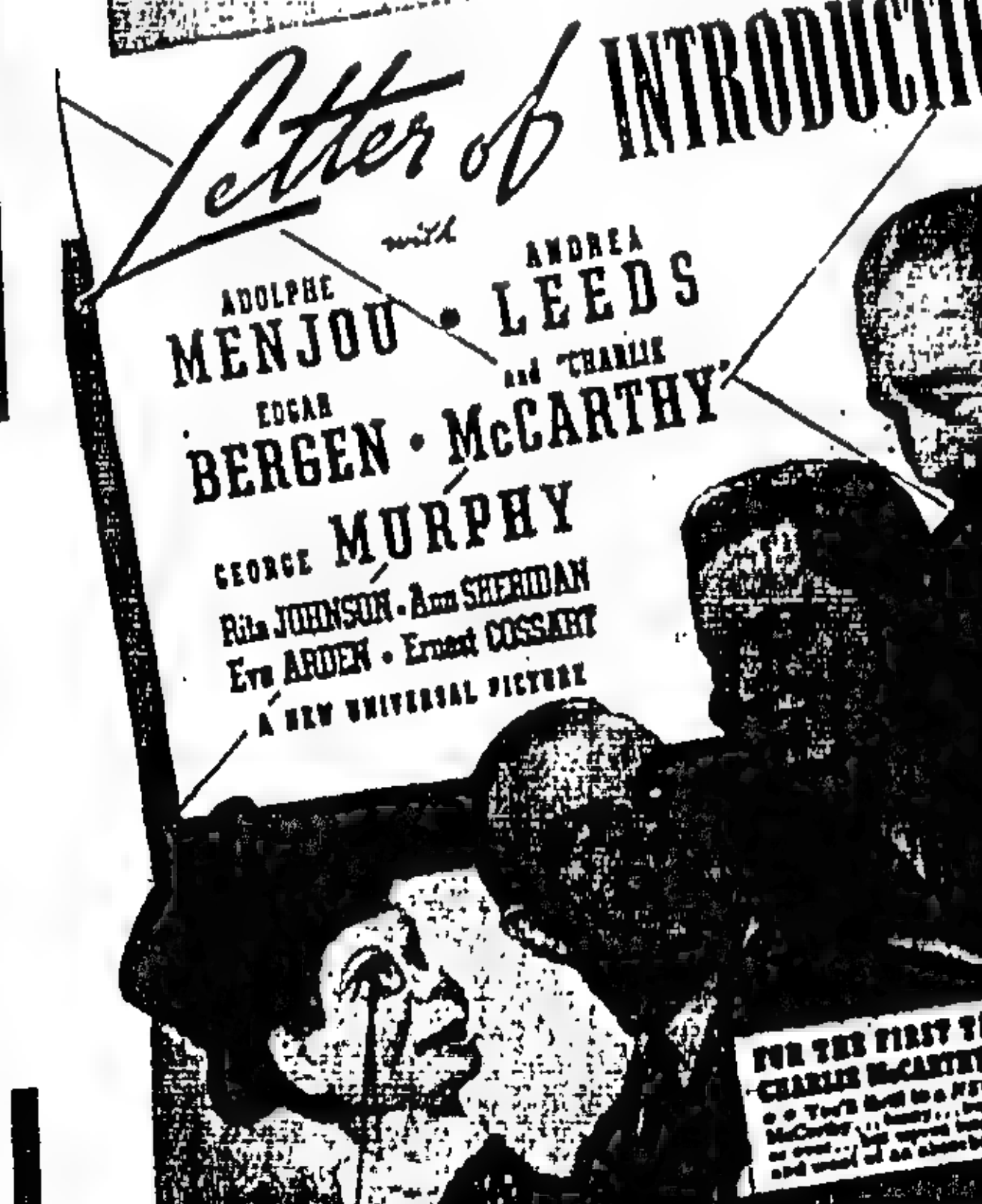
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# Leaves from the Sudeten Family Tree

WHO, where and why they are the Sudetens?  
Let us take a look at them and see how they live and what sort of people they are.

Think of the western piece of Czechoslovakia as a basin. It is plumb in the middle of Europe—the same distance from each of the four seas.

Round three sides of this basin are clustered the Sudetens. On the steep and rugged hills they have built up their towns and villages.

It is a land of castles, of well-made coffee and whipped cream, of sloping pine forests. There are tall cascading waterfalls and here and there a group of blue lakes.

Because it is all so beautiful, young Sudetens who claim to like Hitler and hate the Czechs say that they could kiss the Czech frontier guards when they come back from abroad. They are so pleased to be home. The climate is very much like that in England. The temperature is not too warm. In the higher valleys there is a great deal of rain. Sudetens who go to Prague usually complain of the heat.



Among the valleys are the factories and mines. The Sudetens are chiefly industrial workers. The Czechs, living out in the middle of the basin, do most of the farming.

That is one source of trouble. What we call the town v. country quarrel becomes in Czechoslovakia just another side of the German v. Czech quarrel.

Mining and textiles and other heavy industries employ many Sudetens. These industries were hit hard in the slump—making Sudetenland a depressed area. Another source of trouble.

How did the Sudetens get there?

In pre-Christian times there were certainly Germans there. But later they moved away. From about 500 A.D. the Czechs were masters of the country, which began to be known as Bohemia. One of their greatest rulers was Good King Wenceslas, who was murdered in 935.



It was round about 1200 that the Germans really started coming back. They settled in very much the same places where they are today and came because of the demand for miners.

From 1200 right up to the present time the boundary between Bohemia and Germany has been the same. The Bohemian Germans were never part of Germany. Many English people know about the old Bohemian kingdom because blind King John of Bohemia fought at the battle of Crecy. When he was killed, this Black Prince, to show his respect, took King John's motto—"Ich Dien." It has been the motto of Princes of Wales ever since.

Most of the Germans were driven out of Bohemia during the wars that followed the martyrdom in 1419 of John Hus, the Czech religious reformer, still a Czech nationalist hero.

But the Germans came back. The minerals being developed in the mountains needed workers. So from Austria and surrounding places Germans began returning.



In those days the Czechs were frightened not of Germany but of Austria. In 1620 the Czechs were defeated at the Battle of the White Mountain. They remained under the Austrian heel till the end of the Great War.

The Austrian Empire arranged for large-scale immigration of Germans into the Sudeten districts. As a bait, German was made an official language in Czechoslovakia.

For three centuries the Czechs fought the minority. The Sudetens, who were really Austrians, had the support of the Vienna Government.

It was only after the war, when the Austrian connection was done away with and the Sudetens found themselves left inside the Bohemian basin, that the present German-Czech problem started.

A Sudeten leader addressing a Henlein meeting. The symbol hanging from his rostrum is that of the Sudeten German Party.

man basin, that the present German-Czech problem started. The Sudeten Nazi movement first grew in the extreme western end of Czech territory. Round Eger and Asch the people are great strapping creatures, different from the smaller, darker, finer-featured Sudetens farther north.

They have always been very pan-German, anti-Czech, anti-Jewish. It was from them that the movement spread to other Sudeten areas.

It is not true to think that the Sudeten areas are solidly pro-Hitler. They include about 4,000,000 people. Half a million of these are Czechs and three and a half million are Sudeten Germans. Half a million of the Germans are opponents of Henlein.

So roughly one million people in the Sudeten areas are anti-Henlein and about three million are pro.

Naturally the two populations are very mixed up. There are many Czech pockets in German areas and many German pockets in Czech areas. There are also many towns and villages where there are plenty of Czechs and Germans living side by side.

With all this mixing of the races, there has been a great deal of intermarriage. In many districts the race problem has become such a jumble that it would be impossible to try to say who are Czechs and who are Germans.

For instance, Henlein's mother is a Czech. His propaganda officer, Herr Sebolowsky, has orders to keep this dark. Incidentally, Sebolowsky is a Czech name.

W. Shebbeare

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## HUMOUR IN YOUTH HOSTELS

DURING a three weeks' tour of the Scottish youth hostels I heard some amusing tales.

Early one morning, soon after leaving a hostel, a hiker saw a tramp sitting beside a little stream, rubbing the soles of his socks with a tallow candle. "Why are you doing that?" he asked. "Because it makes me light-footed," rejoined the tramp. An excellent pun and a tip well worth knowing.

One English hosteller at Auchterawe, near Fort Augustus, bought some milk at a nearby cottage late in the evening, just after milking time, and he was served with the fresh, warm milk. Next morning, when he called for a fresh supply, he said, "Please don't heat the milk this time."

The fishing is very good in the sea-water lochs of Ross-shire, and many hikers hire a boat for an evening's fishing. In Upper Loch Torridon, one fisher hooked and landed a fish almost three feet in length, but the boatman told him it was not good for eating. So holding his huge fish, he had his photo taken, and then went to the hostel store and bought a tin of sardines for supper.

In one hostel in Ross-shire, the warden has collected a lot of money for the Hostels Association by singing songs and taking a collection. A young English lady asked him to sing "The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond," but he declined. "No," he said, "it's been murdered so often that it must have been written by Crippen."

An English cyclist told an amusing tale of the Lake District. An American visitor to the lakes was telling a Cumberland farmer about the wonderful crops grown in America. "That's nowt," replied the farmer. "I mind a crop of turnips that were grown on the other side of the lake. It's guld ground there, an' w' heavy muckin' (manuring), and wide thinning out the crop was astonishing. Folks cam' frae far an' near to see 'em. About Martinmas a young bull ate his way intil wain on 'em, an' was lost till a while efter Christmas when he cam' out forther side, a gay bit fatter nor when he went in. The farmer then took the shell of the turnip, put lang sticks in it for perches, an' made a grand hen house. But it softened and broke after a hard frost."

During a visit to Ferniehirst Castle hotel last year I bought a tin of "Jethart snails" in Jedburgh, and I used the tin this year to hold sugar. I had to stand much good-natured chaff about being a Frenchy, and was often asked if frogs and snails were good to eat. I had to explain many times to English and Continental visitors that "Jethart snails" were a kind of toffee pulled out into a snail-like shape, and that they were probably first made as a compliment to the French during the Auld Alliance between Scotland and France.

At Carn Dearg hotel, on Gairloch, in Ross-shire, meals can be bought, and the weary hiker need not cook his own meals. After dinner one evening, an English tourist suggested to his pal that they take a boat out on the loch.

"What?" examined his friend, eyeing the dancing waves, "after a dinner that's cost me one and six?"

## THE TOY WIFE

GERTRUDE GELBIN

**RESUME**  
Gilberte Brigard, called Froufrou because of her irresponsible, gaily, marries Georges Barrois, a serious young lawyer. Louise, her sister, has loved Georges since childhood. After five years of marriage, Georges begs Louise to live with them because Froufrou's whims and caprices are ruining his career and the upbringing of their child. Froufrou soon realises that her sister has usurped her place in the affection and esteem of her husband and little son. And Valérie, New Orleans blonde who has always loved Froufrou, returns to Louisiana. Froufrou attempts to recapture a Georges. Discouraged, she runs away with Andre. In New York she develops a shocking cough. A year later, lack of money forces them back to New Orleans, despite Froufrou's despairing fear that Georges will challenge Andre to a duel as soon as they return.

### Chapter Ten

#### FIELD OF HONOR

Froufrou's cough grew worse throughout their trip to New Orleans, but once there, the warmth and comfort of Andre's town house renewed her hopes of getting well. As soon as he was convinced that she was sufficiently recovered to be left to the care of Pick and Brutus, Andre set out on horseback for his mother's plantation.

News of his intended visit had evidently preceded him. Enroute he met Judith Rendell and his two sons who greeted him coldly and informed him that Georges was waiting for him in a carriage down the road.



Andre made at once for Georges. "I understand you're looking for me," Georges answered shortly. "Yes, I will be at my disposal." "Naturally," smiled Andre. "To-morrow, at dawn—a—"

Andre looked from Georges to his three friends as if lost in thought. "It's your privilege to name the weapons, Monsieur," Judge Rendell reminded him sharply. "Pistols!" The word burst from Andre.

Everyone looked at the other in surprise, but Andre, with a short nod, turned his horse about and rode back to New Orleans. Rendell watched him gallop down the road. "Pistols!" he whispered. "It's your privilege to name the weapons, Monsieur," Judge Rendell reminded him sharply.

Next morning, just before dawn, Andre sat with Froufrou as Brutus brought them coffee. "What time is it now?" she asked, trying to keep her mind to five. "The sun rises at five-thirty-seven today. We'll start in ten minutes."

"Drink it, Miley," she begged. "What's that?" asked Andre. "Honey and lemon to her cough," Pick replied. Froufrou waved it aside. "I don't need it."

Andre carried it to her as he would to a child. "Try it," he smiled. She shrugged and drained the glass. He rose and lay his hand on her forehead. "Remember to stay quietly in your carriage, no matter what happens. Froufrou, if he fails, or I drive away at once. It's only in case I'm wounded that you're to take me to my mother."

"I understand," she answered. He slipped his coffee silently. "I've told you to take your jewels along. You shouldn't leave them behind. She managed to smile back. "I've not jewels enough to worry about."

"All the same," he said lightly, "take any trinkets you value. This house would go to my creditors, if—"

"I'll take care of you," she countered. "Brutus has a letter to give her. She sat there, her hands folded helplessly in her lap. "How strange!" she murmured. "He came over to her and stood beside her chair again, his arm circling the back of her head, his hands resting on her shoulders. She looked up at him with sad eyes. "That I, who never thought of myself as wicked, have done so much harm."

"It's not your fault if a fool loves you." "Everyone has always loved me since I can remember. Too much. I should be the one to die. Not

Georges. Not you." "No, Froufrou!" "Froufrou!" she repeated shortly. "That's all I am, that's all I've been. A pretty sound. Like a foolish song. And that, two men who have been friends all their lives are setting out to kill the other. It can—this morning." She seized his hand in both of hers. "Why must you do it when I'm not worth it?"

"Don't say that. I love you and I wronged my friend because I loved you; and he's called me to account—that's all."

Brutus entered, wearing his overcoat and carrying the pistol-box under his arm. Without a word he opened the box and showed Froufrou the pistols with a kind of melancholy pride.

"Froufrou!" she cried, electrified at the sight of them. "You didn't choose swords, then?"

He shook his head. "No—why should a good swordsman condescend to draw against a poor one?" "That's not the reason," she said quickly.

He motioned Brutus outside, then drew her tenderly into his arms. "Lay your head on my shoulder, Miley," he said softly. He held her close. "No," he said after a moment. "I've given him a fair chance—because you love him."

She began to cry. "But," he continued in a hard voice, "I'll kill him if I can—because you need me. He kissed her forehead. "Are you crying? Silly little Froufrou! Then, very tenderly, he placed her cloak about her and his arm supporting her, helped her out of the house and into a carriage.

Dawn was just rising through the grey mists as they reached the historic field where a duel was fought for a lady's honor. The door of Froufrou's carriage opened and she alighted, coughing as her feet

touched the dew-drenched grass. Pick noticed her protesting. "Walking in dew grass is ink walking in water, Miley. You oughta stay inside," he whispered sharply.

Almost simultaneously two shots rang out. The horses reared violently. Froufrou's eyes closed, her hand stilling her pounding heart, waited for Andre's release. But he never came. Who had to bring her the news. Who had to tell her that she was dead?

Back at Madame Valliere's plantation, the household of slaves waited on the porch as Madame intoned the morning prayer. Her face pale, she stood, she tried not to be gray and lined as she was to the outcome of the morning's duel. But she shrank at the news. When she read the prayers and slowly

lips moved in silent prayer, the carriage creened madly down the road, and curved into the driveway. The instant it stopped, the door opened and Froufrou ran out. She dashed up the stairs and faced

Madame Valliere. Madame—wounded—dropped on her knees with a sob and tried to kiss the forehead of her daughter. But she was too weak to do so. She clung to her hand, and unconsciously hand away as though she were shaking off a fly, her glance going past Froufrou as though she were not there, to the coach. When she spoke at last, there was something strange in her voice.

"Your master has come home," she said slowly to the slaves. "Bring him in."

The house negroes rushed down the steps as she stood, watching them fit stinging ahead, watching them fit stinging ahead, watching them fit stinging ahead.

Andre from the carriage. Froufrou flattened herself against a porch column. The servants, carrying the carriage, marched up the stairs between her and Madame Valliere, bringing their precious burden onto the porch and then over the threshold in absolute silence.

At the end of the sad procession came Brutus who had been Andre's personal slave since earliest childhood. For a moment his eyes met those of Madame Valliere. He told her in anguish.

He covered his face with his hands and sobbed out his grief. Very gently, Madame Valliere put out her arms and drew the faithful old negro within their protection. Then, with one arm about his shoulder, she walked, quietly, into the house. They paused just within the lighted threshold.

Froufrou moved suddenly from the pillar into the brighter zone of light to follow, but Madame Valliere, staring at her, had her hand, for Froufrou, closed the door shut in her face.

Who will now help Froufrou? Will Andre live or die? How will Froufrou be able to continue her life? Do you read tomorrow's stirring chapter.

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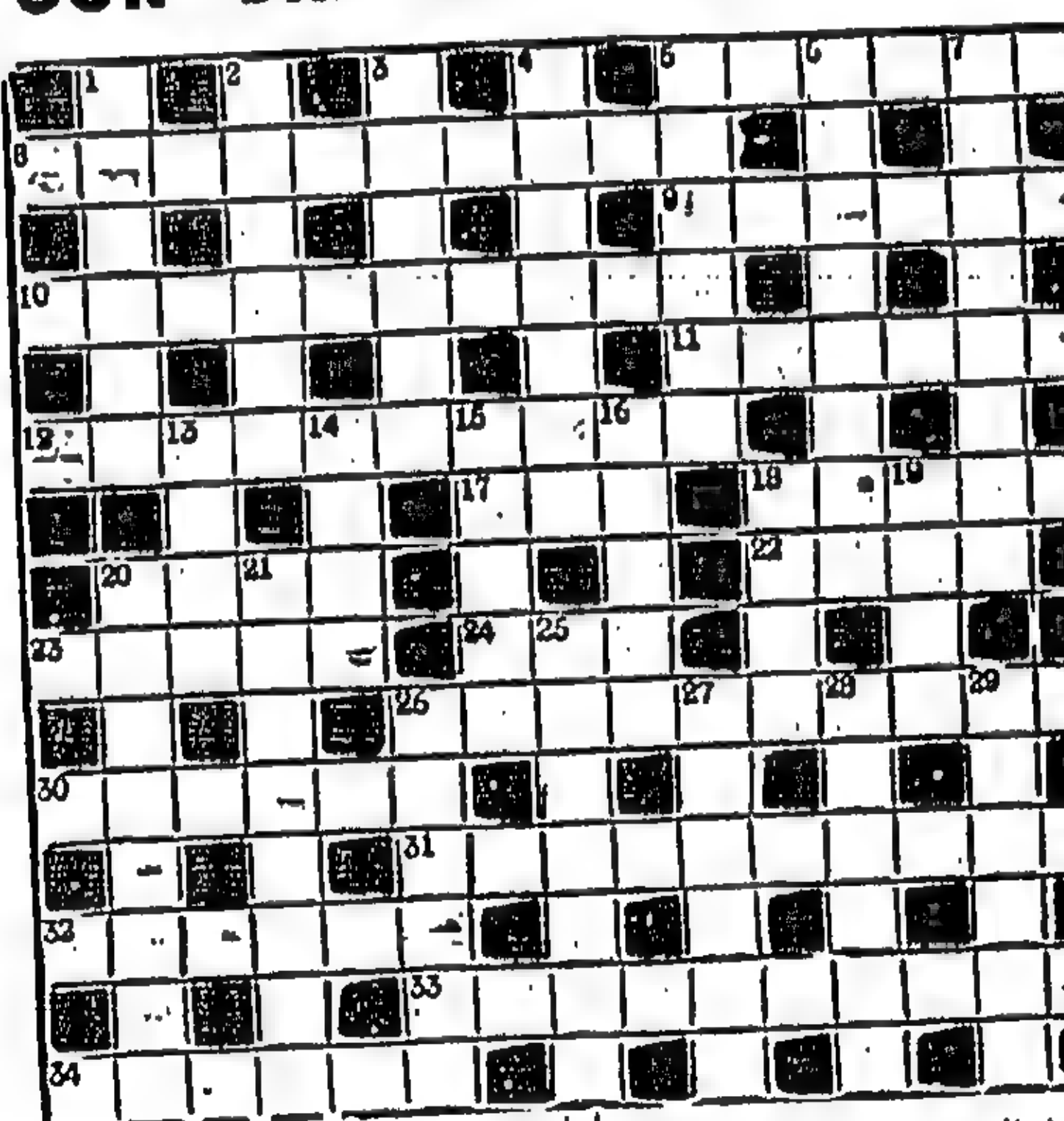
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## OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



### ACROSS

- Prohibition started this ornament (6).
- Clumsy (10).
- Suitable trophy for champion lion hen? (6).
- One must submit to its ruling (10).
- Hidden with a number in (6).
- Thian never following makes a proverb (two words—6, 4).
- 24 across in the past (3).
- Illness resulting from having only gold and silver in the wage (5).
- A letter on itself may be struck with sound result (4).
- A constituent of kerosene (5).
- What the customer wants (6).
- This in her is warning (3).
- He makes his crab bow (10).
- If he were to go the order would be best (6).
- When danger threatened did he call "cave" (10).
- Drink puts an end to fighting spirit (6).
- It is demonstrated at sea by the first part on the rest (10).
- Wherein vehicles must be left when moving (6).

### DOWN

- In the rage there's a place of antiquity in front (6).
- Almost any thing for purpose (6).
- A laundry worker (6).
- A spiteful lady of Warsaw? (7).
- Insect mostly a vegetable (6).
- Bird (6).
- Audibility may depend on it (6).

### YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

ACROSS  
1. BULL  
2. CUP  
3. HILL  
4. BEE  
5. HILL  
6. CUP  
7. BULL  
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95. HILL  
96. CUP  
97. BULL  
98. CUP  
99. HILL  
100. BEE







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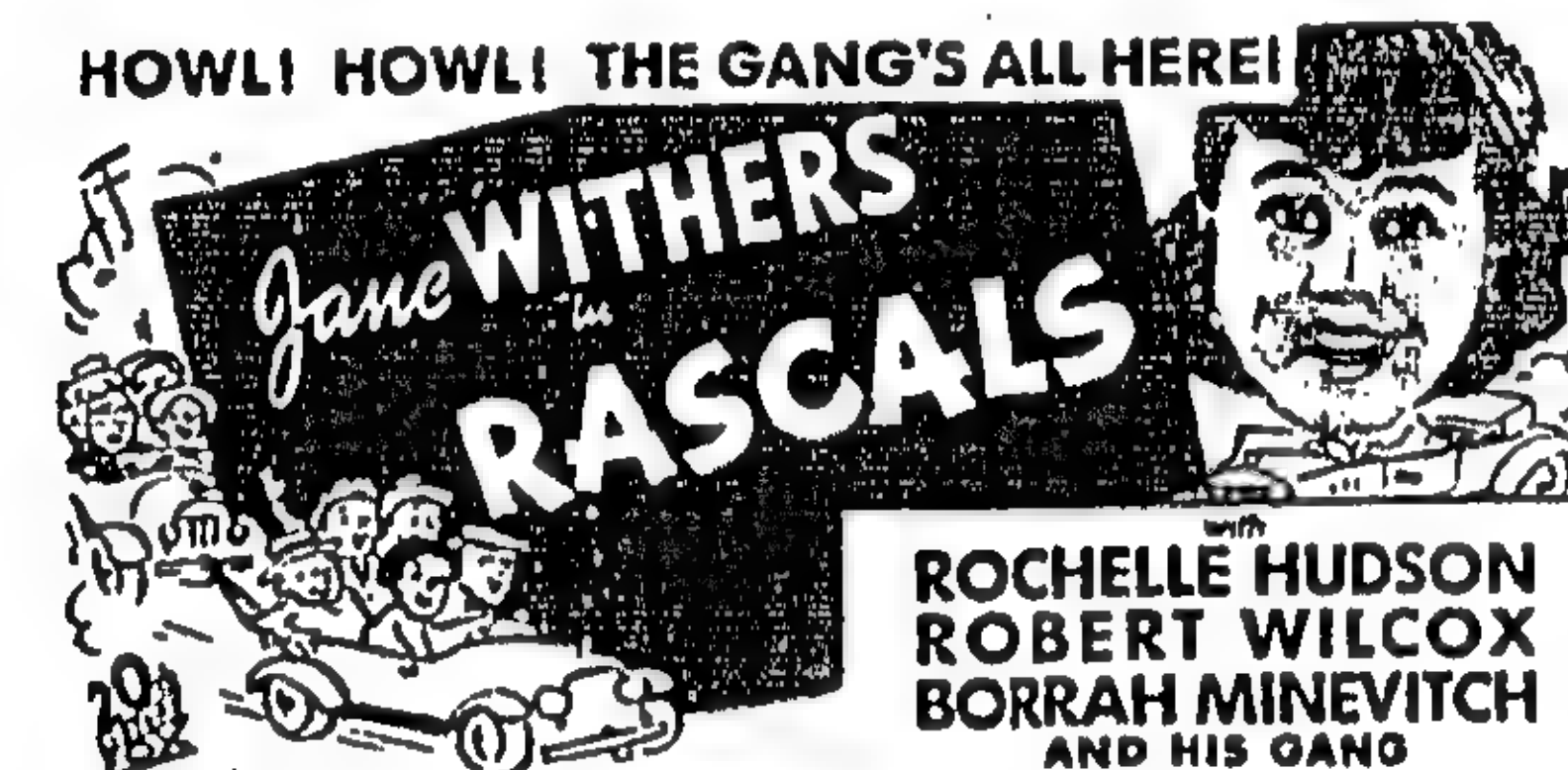
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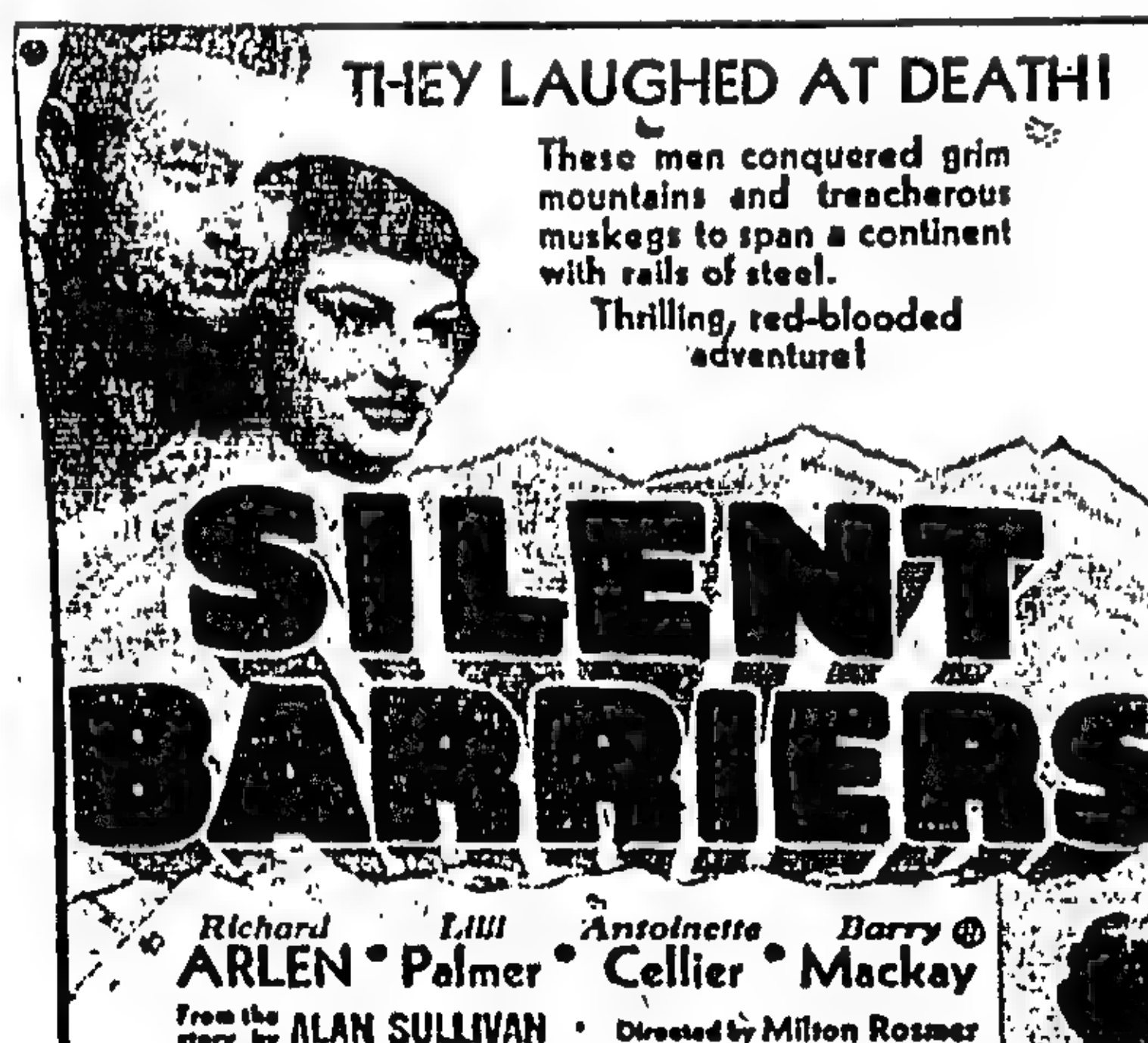
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## Generalissimo Moves His Headquarters

Guerrilla Activity Near Canton Expected

Shanghai, Nov. 2. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has shifted his headquarters to Shichow, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, 125 miles north of Canton, according to Chinese reports.

It is from here that he is now directing the Chinese military operations.

From the same source it is learnt that Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, Mr. Chang Hui-chang, former Minister of Cuba, General Li Fu-ling, well-known military commander in the famous push northwards from Canton in 1926, and who according to rumours, had been approached by the Japanese to go over to their side, have been appointed commanders of the Chinese irregular forces in the area north of Canton.

It is expected that the guerrillas will be very active in the near future.

The Japanese authorities have now issued a statement regarding the dispatch of 180 Japanese civilians by ship to Hankow, an action which had aroused resentment in foreign circles as foreign vessels have been debarricaded from plying on the Yangtze as it has been proclaimed a "danger zone."

The statement says that these civilians are all closely connected with the Japanese army. —Trans-Ocean.

## MONUMENT TO BRITON REMOVED

Pressburg, Nov. 1. The monument of the English historian and publicist, Professor R. W. Seton-Watson, in Rosenberg, Slovakia, has been removed by members of the Hlinka guards, a militant Slovak organisation.

Professor Seton-Watson was one of the keenest supporters of Dr. Benes' policy in England, and he actively opposed Slovak efforts for autonomy during the past few months. —Trans-Ocean.

## COLONY'S WEATHER

Vagaries Recorded In October

The weather in the Colony during the first week of the past month was unsettled owing to the passage of two typhoons across the northern part of the China Sea. The first of these passed within 100 miles to the S.W. of Hongkong on the night of the 3rd, to 4th, and entered the coast to the east of Fort Bayard. The second passed about 250 miles to the S.W. of Hongkong on the afternoon of the 7th. Although neither typhoon gave winds of gale force in the hour, they brought heavy rainfall, which was much needed after an exceptionally dry summer.

The weather subsequently improved, and remained fair and warm, with occasional showers, until the 15th. The development of an anticyclone over China brought northerly winds and fine weather on the 16th, and during the remainder of the month no rainfall was recorded and almost cloudless skies prevailed. Temperature again rose on the 24th, and the last week of the month was very warm.

The mean temperature for the month was 77.8° F. which is 1.0° above normal. A maximum of 89.5° was recorded on the 1st, and a minimum of 66.0° on the 22nd, and 23rd. The mean relative humidity was 76 per cent., against a normal of 72 per cent.

Sunshine amounted to 233 hours, which is 16 hours above normal. The total rainfall was 6.09 inches, against a normal of 4.55 inches; nearly all this rainfall was due to the passage of the two typhoons.

The maximum wind velocity in a gust was 54 m.p.h. at 7.35 a.m. on the 4th.

## Attlee Attacks Munich Pact

DEFEAT FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 1. INITIATING THE DEBATE on the international situation in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Clement Attlee drew attention to "some of the consequences of the great defeat which has been sustained by Britain and France, and above all, sustained by the cause of law and order, and democratic government."

Mr. Attlee declared that the Munich agreement gave Herr Hitler more than he demanded at Godesberg. He declared that obviously there had been no consideration whatever except to the demands made by Germany. Division of the spoils seemed to be left to the decision of Italy and Germany.

The position in regard to the guarantee this country had wanted to give, and who were going to the guarantors. Was Russia going to be one? He asked whether the guarantee was in force to-day, and whether it would be ratified, and whether it could be carried out.

The Leader of the Opposition declared that he was opposed to committing Britain to vague obligations. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, replying for the Government, said he was sorry Mr. Attlee should have described the Munich agreement as he did, adding: "It is not one of the characteristics of totalitarian States that they are accustomed to foul their own nests."

The Premier said he did not regard the Munich agreement either as a defeat for democracy, or law, or order. On the contrary the Munich agreement was an attempt to carry out by discussion an agreed solution. Instead of using force, the agreement had been carried out in an orderly manner. It was true many things had followed which none of them approved, and which all wished might have been done differently.

He asked the House to consider what the alternative would have been and what effect the alternative would have had on Czechoslovakia. Dealing with the question of refugees, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government had authorised the temporary admission into Britain of 350 individuals from Czechoslovakia who were in danger if they remained there. The Government had appointed a liaison officer in Prague whose duty was to obtain information as to the number and types of refugees in Czechoslovakia, and the condition in which those who might have to emigrate, would be able to do so.

Referring to south-east Europe, Mr. Chamberlain said: "We do not wish to block Germany out of these countries or encircle her economically, though we mean to maintain our trading interests there."

## CHINA'S RECONSTRUCTION

In a reference to China, the Premier said that China cannot be developed into a real market without the influx of a great deal of capital. That capital cannot be supplied by Japan. It is quite certain that when the war is over, and the reconstruction of China begins, she cannot

## Vigilance Committee In Canton

Prelude To Puppet Government?

CANTON, Nov. 1. A DEFINITE STEP has been taken in the direction of organizing a new government in Canton as it is revealed that Chinese citizens in the city have organized a vigilance committee to participate in the maintenance of peace and order in the district under Japanese occupation.

Members of the Chinese self-defence corps are at present co-operating with Japanese gendarmes and troops in patrolling the city.

With the restoration of order, the present body will become a peace maintenance committee and will eventually develop into a new government to administer Kwangtung Province, it is pointed out. —Domet.

## COMMONS AND FALL OF HANKOW

No Prospect Of End To Warfare

LONDON, Nov. 1. THERE HAD BEEN NO loss of British lives, or damage to British property in connection with the occupation of Hankow, said Mr. R. A. Butler in the House of Commons to-day in the course of replying to a question by Mr. W. Paling (Lab) with regard to the situation in China.

Mr. Butler added that the British Consul and the Rear-Admiral of the Yangtze Flotilla were chiefly responsible for bringing foreign areas safely through the crisis.

He added that it was too early to assess the course of the hostilities in South China. There appeared to be no immediate prospect of a cessation in the fighting.

Sir Percy Harris (Lib) asked if the Government had done anything to protect British industries, and to see that the open door was maintained. Mr. Butler replied: "Yes." "No Sir," replied Mr. Butler, when Mr. Vyvyan Adams (Cons) asked whether any measures were in progress or being contemplated to concert collective measures against Japanese aggression upon China. —Reuter.

possible be reconstructed without some help from Britain. —Reuter.

## LIBERAL LEADER DENOUNCES HITLER'S "TYRANNY"

LONDON, Nov. 1. Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons said that in the name of justice and self-determination Hitler had added scores of thousands of Czechs, Germans and Jews to the world's refugees, and had condemned thousands of others to concentration camps and other forms of tyranny and brutality.

Sir Archibald advocated giving financial aid to China, urged the Government to stand by France if she found herself in difficulties arising out of the Japanese complaint that war materials were reaching the Chinese forces through Indo-China.

Sir Archibald Sinclair denounced the Government's policy as one of settle and defeat, and suggested the completion of the Anglo-American trade treaty, economic and financial support for France, and a policy of friendship with Russia. —Reuter.

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## LATE NEWS

**NEW YORK, NOV. 1.**

**TELEPHONE SERVICE** was opened in Canton by the Japanese military authorities, according to advices from the Kwangtung capital.

The reports predict that restoration of telegraphic and telephonic communications in Canton will be effected in the immediate future.—Domei.

Drawing attention to the reports that the Munich agreement might induce the United States to revise her trade policies, Mr. Hull said: "Nothing has occurred in recent years or weeks which can discredit in any way the principles and basis on which we are seeking to bring about a world revival in trade."—*United Press.*

"It is believed that the Chinese authorities intend to use the cruisers as commercial destroyers carrying out activities similar to those of the famous German cruiser Emden during the World War," the Japanese report concludes.

**APPROVES TEXT OF  
STATEMENT**

Tokyo, Nov. 2.  
The text of the statement to be issued by the Government on Thursday, anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Meiji, to define Japan's attitude vis-a-vis the China situation following the fall of Hankow, was approved by the Cabinet Council on Tuesday.

No restrictions have hitherto been placed on their emigration by the Middle and Far Eastern Governments, and even crowded countries like Japan do not deny them hospitality.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Tone is also searching for two Silver Dragons, similar to those used in the Coronation procession. The dragons, with their "legs," will be taken to the fair.

Alleged to have been wounded when a junk on which he was travelling was stopped by Japanese sailors in a motor boat off Chekwan about 8 p.m. on October 31, Chan Kan-kee, 32, a fruit stall fohi, has been admitted to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from a gun shot wound in the right thigh.

Chan arrived in the Colony yesterday and he alleged his wound was inflicted by the sailors.

Tokyo, Nov. 1.  
Private Teihatsu Araki, eldest son of—General Baron Sadato Araki, Minister of Education, is joining the Japanese troops who left Japan some time ago to operate in a new battle field in China, it is revealed.—Dom

Two cases of cholera were reported to the local health authorities yesterday, and so far this year there have been 507 cases.

During the past 24 hours there were also three notifications of dysentery, making the year's total 870, and one case of puerperal fever.



**NANKING, Nov. 2.**

The authorities of the new Peking and Nanking governments are keenly looking forward to the growth of new regimes in Hankow and Canton for materialization of their plans to establish a new Central Government in China.

Leaders of the Provisional Government in Peking arrived here on Tuesday and carried out preliminary talks with the authorities of the Reformed Government in Nanking in

Reformed Government in Nanking in the afternoon preparatory to the opening of the second session of the "Federated Committee of New Governments in China."

The Chinese leaders were understood to have agreed that plans for establishing a unified administration should be conducted gradually in response to the wishes of the people according as the anti-Communist national salvation movement gains strength throughout the country.

The proposed participation by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government in the joint commission, which will form one of the important subjects for the present session in Nanking, will be dealt with gradually

General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force, said that the pending inauguration of new regimes in Hankow and Canton. Orient will be attained. He emphasized the significance of the second session of the Joint Commission.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Winging across the China sea at more than two and a half miles a minute the Philippine Clipper arrived in Hongkong at 11.30 a.m. to-day, over an hour ahead of schedule, to set a new record for the south-north crossing.

The Clipper's flying time for the 72½ miles of ocean crossing was four hours, 35 minutes.

Ideal weather was encountered on the entire crossing and Captain W. J.

Miss Opal Pauline Anderson, of Hau Wong Road, Kowloon City, was summoned before Mr. H. R. Butterfield at the Central Magistracy this morning, for failing to report her arrival in the Colony within 48 hours on October 5. She was fined \$10.

Sub-Inspector H. E. Langley said Miss Anderson arrived in the Colony from Manila on board the steamer Nellore on October 5, but failed to report to the police until October 2. She was now placed under full registration. The police, he added, were not pressing the case.



# ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT TO COME INTO FORCE ON NOVEMBER 15

## Spanish Plan Means—

THE grant of "belligerent rights" would recognise both sides as Governments at war, and the international coast patrol of Spain, and entitle both sides to blockade each other's ports and search all ships in Spanish waters and on the high seas if they were suspected of carrying munitions or prohibited supplies or troops to the enemy. If the suspicions proved true the ships could be seized as prizes of war.

The recognition by Britain of the belligerency of the South in the American Civil War (1861) was a landmark in international law, as full belligerent rights had been considered obtainable by sovereign governments only. The conditions for recognising insurgents as belligerents are—(1) that they possess part of the territory of the legitimate Government; (2) that they have set up a Government of their own; (3) that they conform to the laws and usages of war.

## Decisive Nanyang Battle Imminent

### Chinese Concentrate Near Honan City

SHIHIKIACHWANG, Nov. 2. WITH THE Peiping-Hankow Railway under the Japanese control, the Chinese forces in Honan are concentrating near Nanyang, about 100 miles northwest of Sinyang, apparently in preparation for counter-attacking, according to field dispatches reaching here.

Following the fall of Hankow, the Chinese forces which originally were massed in the Taphich Mountain Range, discontinued their stubborn resistance and retreated to the west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway. The Chinese 16th and 45th Divisions, which moved along the north bank of the Yellow River, were also reported to have retreated to the south bank following the fall of Hankow, in order to concentrate in the Nanyang district.

Considerable confusion has been caused in western Honan by these Chinese troops.—Domel.

### CHINESE FORCES EVACUATE TINGZSEKIAO

Tungshan, Nov. 2. Tingszekiao, eight miles from Sienning on the Canton-Hankow Railway, has been evacuated by the Chinese after severe fighting, according to military advices.

Fighting is now going on at Kuanlang, five miles to the south of Tingszekiao. Heavy casualties have been sustained by both sides in the fighting at Tingszekiao.

Another Japanese column driving southward from Sienning along the highway leading to Tungshan is checked by the Chinese at Paishukiao, approximately midway between Sienning and Tungshan. A severe battle is raging in the hilly regions there.

The Japanese troops which took Hanyang are pushing westward along the Hanyang-Chungking Highway. They are being engaged by the Chinese at Hanchow, to the west of Hanyang.—Central News.

### ACROSS SHUHSI RIVER

Nanchang, Nov. 2. Chinese and Japanese to the west of Nanchang are facing each other across the Shuhsi River at Tolin.

The Japanese have abandoned their attempt to capture the damaged Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway as a result of rampant Chinese guerrilla activities.—Central News.

### CAUGHT IN TRAP

Hankow, Nov. 2. Large forces of Chinese troops who are fighting their way through the Japanese encirclement in northern Hupei, are subject to vigorous running assaults by the Japanese forces moving along the Peking-Hankow Railway zone.

The Kurabayashi detachment which captured Siakou on Sunday evening, claims to have inflicted a crushing defeat on a mixed force of Chinese troops numbering about 10,000 near Changlingfu, about 4 kilometres southwest of Siakou on Monday.

Changlingfu was occupied by the Japanese forces on Monday. The Chinese troops defeated near Changlingfu included units of General Sun Lien-chung's Army which retreated from the district of Yumeng southward along the Peking-Hankow Railway, and also forces of General Li Pien-sun's Kwangsi Army which fled from Hwangpei westward across the Railway.

Following the engagement on Monday, the Chinese forces were reported to have left behind about 2,500 bodies on the battlefield. The Japanese forces are continuing their mopping up drive in the Railway zone, field dispatches say.—Domel.

## Wide Repercussions May Follow British Action

PARIS, NOV. 2.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL ANNOUNCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY ITS INTENTION TO PUT THE ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT INTO OPERATION BY THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER. FORECASTS "LE TEMPS", WHICH SAYS THAT THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR ERIC PHIPPS INFORMED M. GEORGES BONNET, THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, OF THIS DECISION YESTERDAY.

Several newspapers to-day discuss France's position arising from this step. One of them believes that the decision will lead to a "new alignment of France's policy regarding Spain."—Reuter.

### A GRAVE DEFEAT

LONDON, Nov. 1.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS met to-day to dispose of the outstanding business of the present session which was interrupted by the recent recess.

Mr. Chamberlain's supporters predominated, and a majority vote for the Government is certain. Nevertheless, the House was very watchful, and there was considerable vocal opposition from the Labour and Liberal benches.

## Foochow Landing Mystery

### British Warship En Route To Port

CONSIDERABLE DOUBTS now exist regarding the authenticity of reports that the Japanese have effected a large scale landing south of Foochow.

An urgent cable message from reliable British sources in Foochow, received in Hongkong last night, does not clear the atmosphere.

It confirms that the Fukien port has been thrown into a ferment by rumours that a major landing has been effected at Putsing, 30 miles south of the city.

No one in Foochow has been able to confirm, apparently, that the landing has taken place.

Japanese sources are silent. A representative of the semi-official "Domel News Agency" stated this morning: "I think the report is incorrect."

British and American authorities in Hongkong received no confirmation of the landing.

Acting on rumours, the British naval authorities have despatched H.M.S. Diamond from Amoy to Foochow as a precautionary measure. The destroyer will arrive at Foochow this afternoon.

No American warships are in Foochow and it is improbable that any will be sent there until more definite information is received.

U.S.S. Tulan, now in Hongkong, will proceed to Swatow next Monday. U.S.S. J. D. Ford, which arrived in Hongkong this morning, is also available if necessary.

British sources in Foochow reported by urgent telegram last night that rumours of the Japanese landing spread like wildfire yesterday, and mass evacuation of the civil population was under way.

Native banks, Government offices and the Chinese Maritime Customs had suspended operations.

The only definite report of a Japanese landing comes from "Trans-Ocean" which, in a despatch at 3.30 o'clock this morning, gives a description.

"Trans-Ocean" message states: "According to detailed reports describing the landing of Japanese troops on the coast of the province of Fukien half way between Hongkong and Shanghai here no fewer than 32 Japanese warships took part in the landing operations."

The completely unexpected landing of the Japanese troops caused a panic among the Chinese population. "The Japanese troops, who encountered not the slightest resistance, at once occupied the most important parts of the harbour district of the town of Futsing."

"All banks and Government offices in the town were closed and the commercial traffic came to a complete standstill."

"The news of the landing of the Japanese troops gave rise to a head-

It is expected that question time will develop into a full-dress debate, which will start with a series of questions by Mr. Clement Attlee on politics and re-armament, to which the Premier will reply.

It is forecast that Mr. Chamberlain will tell the House that he is proposing to get under way with his policy for European appeasement.

Mr. Attlee, in opening the debate declared that France and Britain, in the cause of law and order, had sustained a grave defeat, and that Germany was now able to dominate Europe politically and economically.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his reply, conceded that geographically, Germany was in the most dominant position in central and south-east Europe. He added: "I repeat categorically that we have no aggressive intentions against Germany or any other country. Our sole concern is to see that this country, and her imperial communications are safe, and that we shall not be so weak that our diplomats cannot enter into discussion on equal footing."

He announced that the Government intends to make effective the Anglo-Italian agreement "as soon as possible."

Mr. Chamberlain vigorously defended the Munich agreement and said he did not regard it as a defeat. He said that Japanese occupation of Canton and Hankow naturally affected British interests. He added that the Powers interested in the Orient had taken immediate measures.

Mr. Chamberlain also said that there was no immediate prospect of mediation in the Sino-Japanese dispute, nor was there an immediate prospect of the cessation of war in China.—United Press.

### DOMINIONS INFORMED

LONDON, Nov. 1. The Premier, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a statement in the House of Commons to-day, when Parliament re-assembled for the winding-up of the current session, said that the Government's intention was to bring the Anglo-Italian agreement into force as soon as possible.

Mr. MacDonald, the Dominions and Colonial Secretary, was asked what arrangements were now in operation for keeping each of the Dominion governments informed with regard to foreign affairs.

Mr. MacDonald replied that in accordance with the decisions of successive Imperial Conferences, the information at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, as well as His Majesty's Government's policy regarding foreign affairs.

As an illustration, Mr. MacDonald mentioned that the number of circular telegrams had so far been sent to the dominions on foreign affairs this year was 398, of which 150 were sent in September.

Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. MacDonald said that where consultations proper were made, no action was taken on foreign affairs without consultation with the Dominions.—Reuter.

long flight of the population into the interior of the province.

"According to Japanese reports complete chaos now prevails in the town of Futsing."

It is expected that the Japanese will advance immediately on Fuchow, the capital of the province of Fukien.

"Fuchow is an extremely important centre and its loss would be a serious setback for the Chinese since one of the largest Chinese ammunition depots is located on an island close to the town."

## Pushed Fiancee Under Lorry

### PRISON FOR THWARTED CHINESE YOUTH

Found guilty of unlawfully and maliciously causing grievous bodily harm to his fiancée, Cheng Shuei-wah, alias Cheng Chup, 23, was at the Criminal Sessions this morning sentenced to nine months' hard labour by Mr. Justice R. E. Lindsell, Acting Chief Justice.

Accused was also charged with causing the girl grievous bodily harm with intent to murder her or, alternatively, with intent to maim or disable her, but on these two counts he was found not guilty.

It was stated that accused pushed the girl, Yung Wai-ping, 20, against a moving lorry in Kennedy Town on August 29, after she had asked him to write out a document breaking off their engagement. The girl was rendered unconscious and had to stay in hospital for three weeks, suffering from concussion and injuries to her left side of the face.

Mr. J. Whynett, Crown Counsel, prosecuted, and accused was not legally represented. The following comprised the jury: Messrs. L. E. N. Ryan (Foreman), Cheng Kam-to, Hui Wai-pang, Johnston Wong, A. J. Rozario, Chiu Tse-ping and Wong Sung-ki.

The case commenced on Monday and when it was resumed this morning, evidence as to accused's good character was given by his brother-in-law, Leung To-chiu and a friend, Wai Fu-keung.

DELIBERATE PUSH

In the course of his summing-up, His Lordship said the case was a most unusual one, and in fact one which had been unparalleled, at any rate in his experience. The jury, said His Lordship, must be satisfied, before they could convict accused on any of the charges, that the girl falling against the lorry was due to an intentional and deliberate push; and despite the prisoner's denials, he would suggest that fact could hardly be doubted.

As regards the question of motive, His Lordship pointed out that accused had himself admitted that there were some words between him and the girl as they were walking along and that he was angered by these remarks. Further, accused had previously admitted he did give the girl a push, although he subsequently denied this in the witness-box and said he merely gave her a pat on the shoulder.

MERCIFUL VIEW

After the jury had made known their decision, His Lordship said to prisoner: "You have been convicted and, in my opinion, very rightly convicted, on the third count, the essence of which is that you deliberately and unjustifiably pushed this girl with the result that she suffered from severe injuries. As a result of

## What The Plan Envisages

This is what the Anglo-Italian Agreement envisages:

Withdrawal by Italy of "Volunteers" from Spain, already fulfilled by Signor Mussolini by the token withdrawal of 10,000 soldiers.

Recognition by Great Britain of the Italian annexation of Ethiopia;

Recognition of Italian rights in the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal;

Declaration of friendship between the two nations;

Withdrawal of Italian reinforcements from Libya;

Recognition of Britain's right to the source of the Nile;

The granting of belligerent rights to General Franco.

that push she might easily have been killed.

"Maybe the Jury has taken a merciful view of your case and decided that the motive of that push was not more than a fit of temper and that you did not intend any serious consequences should follow. But at the same time very serious consequences did follow and for this you must be punished."

I sentence you to nine months' hard labour.



Some of the 200 Austrian and German Jews, driven out by Nazi racial laws, who passed through Hongkong during the week-end on their way to try and start life anew in Shanghai. They left the Greater Reich at the end of last month and boarded the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Rosso at Trieste.

## FIRM THAT WON'T EMPLOY WOMEN

There are no flowers on the desks of directors of the businesses controlled by Mr. A. R. T. Perry, decorators' merchant, in Brighton and the south coast.

Why? Because though Mr. Perry employs more than a hundred men and boys in his show-rooms, girl employees have been banned from the business house of Perry for nearly seventy years—from the first day that his father opened shop in Duke-street, Brighton.

Boys answer the telephone, do all the typing, make the office tea. Men show women customers round. And boys do all the office cleaning—even charwomen fall under the ban.

Mr. Perry won't have it that he is prejudiced against girls. He even admits that they can excel men in business.

HIS AMBITION

For twenty-five years he has been a leader of the Brighton and Hove Battalion of the Boys' Brigade, and it is his ambition to give every boy he can a chance in life.

As captain, commanding officer or vice-president of the battalion he acts on the doctrine of "Give boys a chance."

His businesses are so organised that he claims no boy can find himself in a blind-alley job. All have a chance of rising to the top.

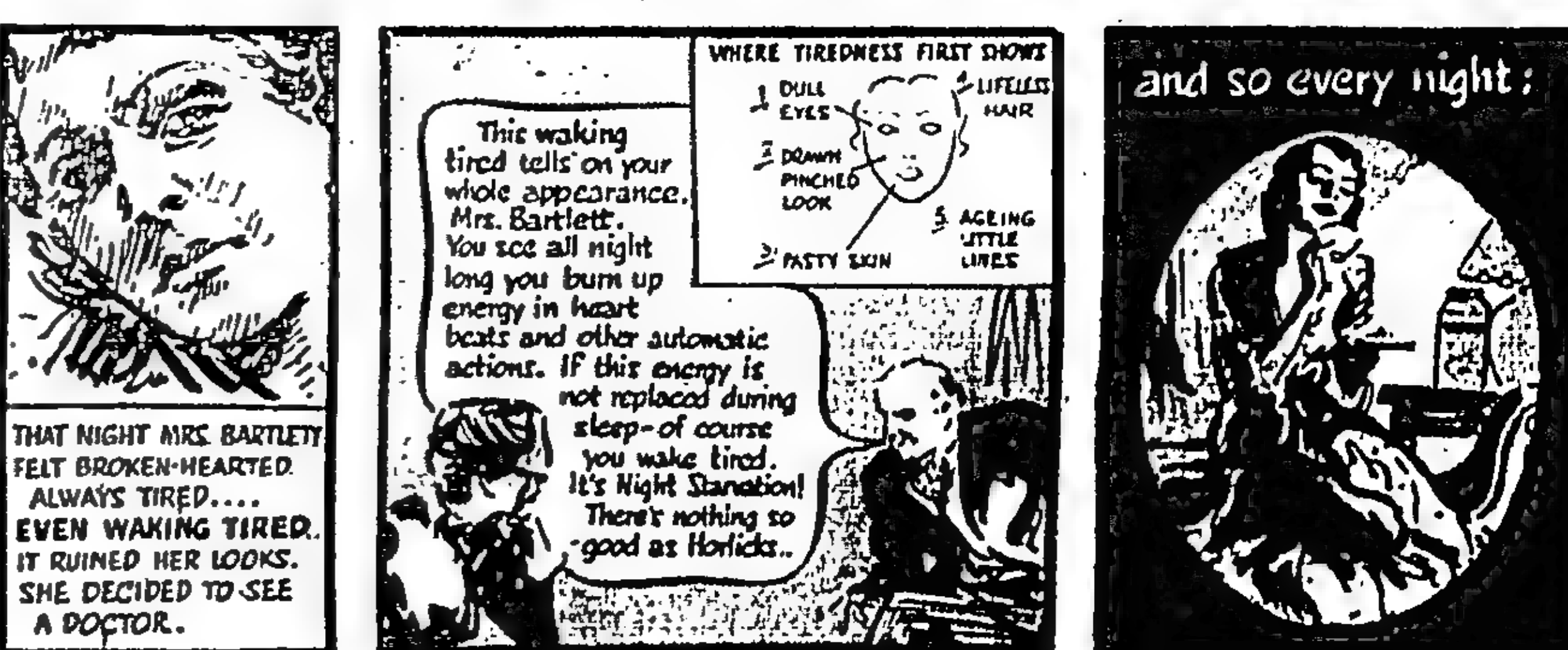
Mrs. Perry said: "My husband finds in his type of business that he is lucky enough to carry on without women. But he likes to see them in the home."

NO FLOWERS

And Mr. Perry's employees? The sales manager at the Duke-street branch said with enthusiasm: "We prefer it this way. We don't in the least mind the feminine touch. We are happier without it."

"A female can be a disturbing influence in business. Without her, there is less inclination to waste time. Every one has his own job to do and there is no question of 'Don't do that, dear, let me do it for you'."

"Certainly no flowers on the boss's desk. They'd soon get thrown back if any one tried it."



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Night Starvation



# "We Aim for The Practical Abolition of Armaments"

PREMIER VISUALISES DEMOCRACIES AND TOTALITARIANS WORKING HAND IN HAND

## Full Report Of Fighting Speech In Commons

LONDON, NOV. 1.

**SPEAKING ON THE INTERNATIONAL situation** debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Leader of the Opposition took an unnecessarily pessimistic view of future British trade in China.

The Premier announced that Air Raid Precautions were to be taken from the Home Office and would be put under the Lord Privy Seal, Sir John Anderson, who would, in effect, be Minister for Civilian Defence, though remaining Lord Privy Seal, and he would be a member of the committee for imperial defence.

Committees representing all departments affecting A.R.P., would be set up as part of the organisation of the committee for imperial defence. There would be no compulsion as Government was satisfied that it was desirable and practicable to meet the needs of civilian defence voluntarily, suitably guided and organised.

There would be no Ministry for Supply because that would dislocate industry unnecessarily and with discrimination. The Government was satisfied that the method was to perfect and accelerate the methods already pursued, and which already had received a very large measure of success.

### RE-ARMAMENT

Undoubtedly there would be additions to the cost of armaments as hitherto contemplated, but the review was not yet complete. Replying to suggestions that re-armament was inconsistent with peaceful intentions, Mr. Chamberlain said he did not know why any different standards should be applied to Britain in that respect than to other countries. "I repeat categorically, that we have no aggressive intentions against Germany or any other nation. Our sole concern is to see that this country and her imperial communications are safe, and that we shall not be so weak relatively to others that our diplomacy cannot enter into discussions on an equal footing. There is nothing further from our minds than to enter a new armaments race. If the Munich agreement is properly followed up, there lies the possibility of a new era of peace in Europe. Let there be no mistake in our policy. It is our firm determination that there shall be no sitting still and waiting for peace to come. We must take active and pacific steps toward that end, and we must not await until a crisis becomes acute before settling it. We should try to consolidate the goodwill of the four Munich Powers, and endeavour to restore European confidence by the removal of fears and suspicions."

### SEE PAGE 2

Other references to yesterday's important House of Commons debate on the international situation will be found on Page 2.

### AIM AT ABOLITION

"We aim at the limitation of armaments by agreement. We aim in the end, at the practical abolition of armaments. That is looking very far ahead, but I shall not cease to work for this end."

"We must accustom ourselves to the idea that democracies and totalitarians would not be opposed to one another, but that they must choose, work together not merely for a settlement of differences after they have arisen, but that it is possible to operate a constructive programme which will facilitate international exchanges in goods, and improve international relations for the good of all. That is sometimes called a policy of appeasement. That is the policy to which this Government intends wholeheartedly to devote itself."

### SHARP REPLY TO ATTLEE

London, Nov. 1. Sharp words were used by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain when replying in the House of Commons this afternoon to the Opposition attacks on the Government's foreign policy, particularly in respect to Czechoslovakia. In the course of his reply the Prime Minister

said that there was no getting away from the fact that South-Eastern Europe provided a natural market for German goods and was thus the sphere of predominantly German influence. It is at least, he added, turning to the Opposition, not one of the traits of a totalitarian State to befool its own nest.

He declared that the Munich agreement was big defeat for England and France, and for the cause of law and order, and condemned all statements made by irresponsible persons at home, and even by broadcasts to all parts of the world in which they described their own country as being in a state of decadence. The Munich agreement was neither a defeat for Democracy, nor a set-back for the cause of law and order; on the contrary it was a step to bring about an agreement between two Democratic powers and two Totalitarian States on a problem, the only alternative solution of which was recourse to force.

To be sure, added the Prime Minister, many things have resulted from the agreement which have not met with the British approval. All that could be done in Munich was to lay down the general guiding principles, leaving the details to be settled by an international Commission which, in the short period up to October 10, had to determine the territory which had been predominantly German in the year 1918. The same method had been applied in the case of the Saar. Owing to the fact that a number of Czechs had been transported into German territory since 1918, it was found inadvisable to recourse to the census figures drawn up subsequent to this date.

After the Czech Government had accepted the decisions of the International Commission on October 13, there was no further need for holding a plebiscite.

Mr. Chamberlain then replied to the arguments of the Opposition that the Munich agreement has not been carried out, as the inhabitants of the affected areas in Czechoslovakia were not given a chance to vote for one country or the other, by pointing out that the German-Czech commission which had been formed to deal with this question, had not yet sent in its report to the International Commission.

### THE LOAN TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

With reference to the £10,000,000 loan to Czechoslovakia it was primarily intended, declared the Prime Minister, for providing homes for the fugitives from the ceded areas. The whole question of the fugitives was an international problem, since Britain alone is unable to cope with the matter. He hoped that in time an international solution would be found. As regards the British guarantee for Czechoslovakia, it was a problem which would not be clarified until a final settlement of the minorities in Czechoslovakia had been reached.

The British Prime Minister in the course of his speech strongly objected to the attitude adopted by Mr. Attlee, Leader of the Opposition, in attempting to make the House believe that Germany has sinister intentions in South-Eastern Europe.

Those countries, he declared, would be able to supply Germany with foodstuffs in exchange for industrial products. Britain has no desire to exclude Germany from these countries.

To be sure Britain has these certain trade interests of its own, and she intended to maintain them, whereby she was able to count on the goodwill of these countries. For, although their natural market is mainly in Germany, they did not desire to be restricted to a barter



MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, THE PRIME MINISTER

## Arrangements For Armistice Day Observance At Statue Square Cenotaph

BELOW is given the programme to be observed on Armistice Day at the local Cenotaph, the arrangements being in the hands of the military authorities. Attention is especially drawn to the paragraph regarding the allotment of space at the Law Courts.

system of trade but wanted still to be in the position to purchase raw materials in the world markets. There was no need for a trade war between Germany and Britain declared the Prime Minister, and he repeated his contention that an improvement in trade between Germany and South-eastern Europe would have definite advantages for British trade.

### THE CHINA SITUATION

Turning to the situation in China, Mr. Chamberlain said here too, Mr. Attlee had taken a too pessimistic view of the future. Without the aid of big capital investments, China could not be developed into a real market, especially as large sums of money would be needed to repair the damages of war. This capital could not be found by Japan, and hence it was the British view that although termination of the hostilities would find Japan holding a certain monopoly position in the Chinese market, nevertheless the rebuilding of China could not be carried out without British aid.

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain dealt with the questions of national defence and gave a short survey of the measures adopted by the Government for improving civil air defences.

This task had now been entrusted to Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal. A start would forthwith be made with compiling a compulsory national register but the Government, added the Prime Minister, had no intention of introducing conscription in any form. The Government also declined to create a munitions and Supply Ministry. He would remind the House that the original rearmament programme had been drawn up to cover a period of five years, and they were now only in the third year of this programme. Attention had now to be concentrated on certain aspects of the programme.

### REARMAMENT AND PACIFISM

Doubts had been expressed at home and abroad as to whether British rearmament could be brought into harmony with the professed pacific intentions of the British Government. He would repeat that Britain had no aggressive intentions, and merely desired to safeguard its communications within its Empire, and to be on parity with the other countries in diplomatic negotiations.

The statement signed by Herr Hitler and himself at Munich provided the possibility for inaugurating a new era of peace in Europe. It was necessary to consolidate the goodwill displayed by the four Powers which were signatories to the Munich agreement.

The final aim of the British Government was an improvement in the standard of living of the nation which would best be attained by complete all-round disarmament.

A Ceremonial Parade in commemoration of the Anniversary of Armistice Day will be held at the Cenotaph, Statue Square, on Friday, November 11. Representative Detachments from the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, the Hongkong Naval Volunteer Force, the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps and various civil organizations are to be present at the ceremony.

Units of the Garrison will be represented as follows:—8th Heavy Regiment, R.A., 5th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, R.A., Fortress Royal Engineers, Royal Corps of Signals, 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regiment, 1st Bn. Middlesex Regiment, 1st Bn. South Hampshire Regiment, 1st Bn. Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Army Pay Corps, 5/6th Rajputana Rifles, 1st Bn. Gurkha Rifles, Hongkong Mule Corps, R.I.A.S.C., to the number of 120.

Other representatives attending to the number of 350 are:—Royal Navy and Royal Marines, Hongkong Naval Volunteer Force, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, Royal Air Force, Merchant Navy, British Legion, Royal Artillery Association, Royal Engineers Old Comrades Association, Foreign Armies and Navies, Consular Brigade, Boy Scouts Association, Services, St. John Ambulance.

Officers, N.C.O.'s and men as above will assemble at Murray Barracks Parade Ground by 10.20 a.m. The parade will be mustered in column of four and will march to the cenotaph by Queen's Road and Jackson Road. On arrival at the Cenotaph, the Army Representative Detachment will form in line in fours facing North on the North side. Officers will then take post, the Officer Commanding Parade in the Centre two paces in front of the leading rank. Troops will be in position at the Cenotaph by 10.45 a.m.

The following numbers of officers of varying ranks will be detailed to take position in the Cenotaph area: Hongkong Infantry Brigade, 12 Officers; Royal Artillery, 12 Officers; Royal Engineers, 3 Officers; Other Services, 12 Officers.

The Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, will detail a representative detachment of 40 Other Ranks under the command of an officer to be in position at the Cenotaph by 10.45 a.m., and also an escort of Motor-cyclists to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The Commander of the Escort will report to the A.D.C., Government House, at 10.45 a.m. The Escort will attend His Excellency as far as the junction of Des Voeux and Jackson Roads.

The Bands of the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regiment and 1st Bn. Middlesex Regiment will be massed under arrange-

ments to be made by the Bandmaster, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regiment. Bands will rendezvous on the Cenotaph Road, opposite the Queen's Pier at 10.25 a.m. and will be in position by 10.45 a.m. facing South on the Stone Path immediately North of the Cenotaph. The pipes and drums of the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots will play a lament at the Cenotaph from 10.57 a.m. to 11 a.m. On conclusion of the Ceremony, bands will revert to the command of their own Bandmasters.

Drummers of the 1st Bn. The Middlesex Regiment will sound the "Last Post" and "Rouse" from the verandah of the Hongkong Club. Troops on parade with the Army Representative Detachment will not carry rifles. Flanders Poppies will not be worn by troops on parade.

A special launch to convey personnel detail for parade at Murray Barracks will leave the Public Pier, Kowloon at 9.50 a.m. and disembark personnel at Queen's Pier.

Personnel will re-embark at Queen's Pier at 12 noon under similar arrangements.

Traffic Control will be arranged with the Civil Police by the D.A.P.H. A.D.M.S. will detail an Ambulance car and first aid detachment to be at the junction of Connaught Road and Jackson Road (east of the road junction) by 10.45 a.m.

From 10.45 a.m. until representative detachments have marched off after the Ceremony is over, no persons whatsoever, except those mentioned in instructions as attending officially, will be allowed in the Cenotaph Area. This applies particularly to Press and other photographers. The Hon. Commissioner of Police is arranging for extra police to ensure against such intrusion. No movement can be allowed in the parade area after 10.45 a.m.

Wreath Bearers with their wreaths will report to the Garrison Adjutant on the north side of the Law Courts at 10.45 a.m. They will there be re-arranged into three groups as follows: Wreath Bearers with wreaths from the Governor, the Naval C.-in-C., the G.O.C., the O.C., R.A.F., the Merchant Navy, the Chinese Community, the Foreign Consuls and Foreign Navies and Armies; Wreath Bearers of the Royal Navy; Army, Royal Air Force, British Legion and Old Comrades Associations, Civilian Wreath Bearers.

The Officiating Clergy and the Choir will take up their positions on the south and west respectively of the Cenotaph under the directions issued by the Colonial Secretary. The Governor is arriving at the road junction Chater and Jackson Roads at 10.45 a.m., where he is to be met by the heads of the three Services. His Excellency then takes up his position on the south side of the Cenotaph attended by the Senior Naval, Military and Air Force Officers, and by the Executive and

## 14th ANNIVERSARY



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- C3023- (In Holiday Mood, Suite. 24 (Sunbeams & Butterflies. LONDON PALLADIUM ORCHESTRA.
- B8070 (Music Comes (Strauss). (Her First Dance (Heykens).
- B8447 (Song of Paradise (King). (Columbine's Rendezvous (Heykens). MAREK WEBER'S ORCHESTRA.
- C3013- (La Coq D'or, Suite. (Rimsky Korsakov). LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
- DB2528- (Water Music (Handel). 29 (PHILADELPHIA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
- DB2011- (Bach Concerto No. 1. A Minor. 12 (YEHUDI MENHUIIN & SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
- DB1278 (Lo, Here the Gentle Lark. (Solveig's Song (Peer Gynt). AMELITA GALI CURCI.
- BD501 (Girl of the Golden West. Selection. ANTON & PARAMOUNT THEATRE ORCH., LONDON.
- Alb 313 (La Boheme (Puccini). COMPLETE OPERA.

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Legislative Councils, the Judges and Senior Members of the Government. On conclusion of the National Anthem the wreath bearers of the first group will be moved to the southern approach to the Cenotaph. The A.D.C. to the Governor takes over His Excellency's wreath and hands it to him to place at the Cenotaph. The wreath bearers of the other two will remain on the path west of the Cenotaph until after the departure of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Any individual placing a wreath at the Cenotaph will approach and leave the Cenotaph by way of the western path. The time will be taken from a time ball which will be dropped at 10.30 a.m. by one of H.M. ships secured to No. 8 Naval Buoy, just north of the first group will be moved to the southern approach to the Cenotaph. The space on the ground floor of the Law Courts under the north verandah, and including the pavement will be reserved for those who took part, or who had relatives who took part, in the Great War, but who were unable to participate in the Ceremony from the Hongkong Club. Admission will be by ticket. Applications should be made to the D.A.A.G., China Command by 5th November, 1938. Members of the Services and the Police should apply through Commanding Officers.



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THE OPPORTUNITY of serving you is a pleasure and your commands will have our best attention. Reliable garden seeds for sale at Grace & Co., 10 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Leather-covered gold-letter Bentley's Second-Phase Code, unabridged pocket edition, brand-new, Telephone 68008 or Room No. 410, Kowloon Hotel, Kowloon.

NANKING PARLEYS  
DISCUSS CANTON  
AND HANKOW

(Continued from Page 1.)

mission being held in Nanking on the heels of the fall of Hankow and Canton, adding that the different regimes in China will eventually be unified into a powerful central administration.

"We must see that the situation should be developed in such a manner as to create a general atmosphere naturally providing for the emergence of a new central government," the Peking official said.

Mr. Wang pointed out that to meet the immediate developments, separate regimes will be maintained in North and Central China as well as in other parts of the country so that they will conform to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the different districts.

Contact will be kept among these regimes in dealing with such measures as will be of common interest to them and contribute to the unification of the national administration in the end, Mr. Wang said.—Domei.

## EXCHANGE RATES

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 1.
Geneva.....	20.95	20.94
Berlin.....	11.88	11.87
Paris.....	178.47/64	178.31/64
Athens.....	547 1/2	547 1/2
Brussels.....	28.12 1/2	28.11
Milan.....	90 3/4	90 3/4
Oslo.....	19.19	19.19
Amsterdam.....	8.73 1/2	8.73 1/2
Copenhagen.....	22.40	22.40
Stockholm.....	19.41	19.41
Prague.....	138 1/2	138 1/2
Helsinki.....	226 3/4	226 3/4
New York.....	4.75 1/2	4.75 1/2
Bucharest.....	660	660
Vienna.....	110 1/2	110 1/2
Lisbon.....	110 1/2	110 1/2
Hongkong.....	1/3	1/3
Shanghai.....	8d. Nom.	8d. Nom.
Bombay.....	1/3 1/2	1/3 1/2
Yokohama.....	1/2	1/2
Delhi.....	21 1/2	21 1/2
Montevideo.....	4.78 1/2	4.78 1/2
Buenos Aires.....	20	20
Rio de Janeiro.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
Silver (spot).....	19 1/2	19 1/2
Silver (forward).....	19 1/2	19 1/2
War Loan.....	98 1/2	98 1/2

—British Wireless.

## Music hath charms

Sunday Classical Concert  
at Repulse Bay Hotel

Under leadership of Geo. Pio-Ulski

Programme for Sunday, 6th November, 1938.

1 p.m. — 2.30 p.m.

## PROGRAMME

1. Turandot. Overture .....Weber.
2. Entrée .....Bizet.
3. Mariene. Waltz .....Kalmann.
4. Die Fledermaus. Selection .....Strauss.
5. Waltz in E min. Chopin .....(Piano Solo. Geo. Pio-Ulski).
6. Stumka .....Prisowski.
7. Casardas .....Delibes.

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## Notice of Removal

The Hongkong Bureau of the National Red Cross Society of China has removed from its office in the Bank of Canton Building to the Bank of East Asia Building, 4th Floor, Room 409, 10 Des Voeux Road C., Telephone No. 21842.

C. Y. WU,  
Director.

October 31, 1938.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF  
CHILDREN.

## What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. Secretaries, H.K.S.P.C. The Old City Hall, Queen's Road C., Hongkong, or the Inspector, 40, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor; or the Inspector, Violet Peel Health Centre, Wanchai; or the Inspector, 12, Sai Young Choi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

## EXCHANGE

## Selling

	T.T. London	1s. 2 1/2
Demand	T.T. Shanghai	170 Non.
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2	
T.T. Japan	105 1/2	
T.T. India	82 1/2	
T.T. U.S.A.	29 1/2	
T.T. Manila	58 1/2	
T.T. Batavia	53 1/2	
T.T. Bangkok	150	
T.T. Saigon	109 1/2	
T.T. France	10 1/2	
T.T. Germany	73 1/2	
T.T. Switzerland	120	
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2	
4 m/s L/c London	1/3 1/2	
4 m/c D/p do.	1/3 1/2	
4 m/s L/c U.S.A.	20 1/2	
4 m/s France	11.80	
30 d/s India	84	
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.75 1/2	

## SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

## Banks

H.K. Banks, \$1300 ea.  
H.K. Bank (Lon. Reg.), \$81 s.  
Chartered Bank, £2 1/4 n.  
Mercantile Bank, A. & B., £27 1/2 n.  
Mercantile Bank, C., £13 n.  
East Asia Bank, \$88 n.

## Insurance

Canton Ins., \$220 n.  
Union Ins., \$500 ea.  
China Underwriters, \$2 n.  
H.K. Fire Ins., \$200 n.

## Shipping

Douglas, \$60 n.  
H.K. Steamboats, \$10 n.  
Indo-China (Pref.), \$60 n.  
Indo-China (Def.), \$24 n.  
Shell Dealer, s/- 65 7/8 n.  
Union Waterboats, \$9 n.

## Docks Etc.

H.K. & K. Wharves, \$122 sa.  
H.K. Docks (old), \$10 n.  
H.K. Docks (new), \$10 1/4 n.  
Providents (old), \$6.30 sa.  
Providents (new), \$6 n.  
New Engineering Sh., \$3.90 n.  
Shanghai Docks, Sh. \$124 n.  
Kailan Mining Adm., s/- 17/3 n.  
Rauhs, \$7.70 n.  
Venz: Goldfield, \$3 n.  
Hongkong Mines, 7 1/2 cts. n.

## Philippine Mining

Antamok, P. 52 sa.  
Atoks, P. 32 sa.  
Bingulo Gold, P. 25 sa.  
Benguet Consol., P. 12.30 sa.  
Benguet Exploit., P. 40 1/2 sa.  
Coco Grove, P. 40 1/2 sa.  
Consolidated Mines, P. 0035 sa.  
Demonstrations, P. 28 1/2 sa.  
E. Mindanao, P. —  
Gumaua G'fields, P. —  
Ipo Gold, P. —  
Big Wedge, P. —  
I.C.L., P. 69 sa.  
Hogons, P. —  
Min. Resources, P. —  
Paracale Gumaua, P. 13 1/2 sa.  
Salacot Mining, P. 1.14 sa.  
San. Mauricio, P. 1.14 sa.  
Suyoc Consol., P. 21 1/2 sa.  
United Paracales, P. 40 1/2 sa.

## Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$6.80 s.  
H.K. Lands, \$37 b.  
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Shanghai Lands, Sh. 59 1/4 n.  
Metropolitan Lands, Sh. —  
Humphries, 59 1/4 n.  
H.K. Realities, 5 1/2 n.  
Chinese Estates, ex. div. \$60 n.

## Public Utilities

H.K. Tramways, \$16.75 b.  
Peak Trams (old), 56 1/2 b.  
Peak Trams (new), 53 1/4 n.  
Star Ferries, \$12 n.  
Yaumati Ferries (old), \$23 b.  
Yaumati Ferries (new), \$22 1/4 n.  
China Light (old), \$10.80 s.  
China Light (new), \$10.40 s.  
H.K. Electric, \$58 1/4 b.  
Matiao Electric, \$17 1/2 n.  
Sundakan Lights, \$10 n.  
Telephone (old), \$24.00 b.  
Telephone (new), \$8.00 n.  
Singapore Traction, s/- 23/- n.  
Singapore Pref., s/- 25/- n.

## Industrial

Cald: Macq. (ord.), Sh. \$14 n.  
Cald: Mack. (Pref.), Sh. \$13 n.  
Cements, \$16.00 n.  
Canton Ices, \$1.70 n.  
H.K. Ropes, \$4.65 n.

## Stores, &amp;c.

Dairy Farms, \$25 n.  
Watsons, \$7.05 b.  
Lane Crawford, \$8 1/4 n.  
Sinceres, \$2 n.  
Wing On (H.K.), \$47 1/2 n.  
William Powell, Ltd., 80 cts. n.  
Cotton Mills  
Ewo Cotton, Sh. \$17 1/2 n.  
Shai Cotton (old), Sh. \$94 n.  
Zongit Sings, Sh. \$24 n.  
Wing On Textiles, Sh. \$42 n.

## Miscellaneous

H.K. Entertainment, 56 1/4 n.  
Constructions, \$134 n.  
Vibro Piling, \$6.85 n.  
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 G.S. Bonds, 71 1/2 n.  
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 6% prm. b.  
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2% Loan par b.  
Wallace Harpers, —, s/- 17/8 sa.  
Marsmans (Lon.), s/- 17/8 sa.  
Marsmans (H.K.), s/- 3/- n.

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- DB 1783 To-night will live (Tropic Holiday) .....Dorothy Lamour.  
Little lady make-believe.  
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You leave me breathless.  
FB 2011 Have you ever been in heaven .....Phil Regan.  
I owe you (Manhattan music box).  
FB 2015 Moonlight in Walkiki .....Mannie Klein & Orch.  
Dreamy Hawaiian moon (Cocoanut Grove).  
FB 2005 Swing teacher swing .....Carroll Gibbons & Boy Friends.  
Cocoanut Grove.  
FB 2008 In sunny Napoli .....Mantovani & Orch.  
First quarrel. Waltz.  
FB 2006 Hall Marks .....Henry Hall & Orch.  
Say good night to your old-fashioned mother .....Hildegard.  
Let's try again.  
FB 2004 Alibi's holiday .....Six Swingers.  
Indiana.  
FB 2010 Just let me look at you .....Ray Noble & Orch.  
You couldn't be cuter. (Joy of living) .....Tony Martin. Vocalist.

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## FOOTBALLER DEAD

Shiu Chak-wing Hurt  
During Match

Hongkong football claimed its second victim in two years when Shiu Chak-wing, 29, Kit Chee half-

back, died on Monday from internal injuries.

Against Stanley, on Sunday Shiu collided with a gunner and left the field but after attention from a doctor he continued the game. On his way home, he was in pain and on Monday went to hospital when he died after an operation.

## POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR  
CARDS

Christmas and New Year cards bearing not more than five written words and enclosed in open envelopes are accepted by the Post Office at the rate for printed matter, i.e. 5 cents per 2 ounces, for all countries. Hongkong, China and Macao at 5 cents per 2 ounces.

Envelopes must not be closed.

CHRISTMAS PRINTED PAPER  
MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN  
VIA SUEZ

The Christmas Printed Paper Mail (Christmas Cards etc., in open envelopes) for Great Britain via Suez will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office on Saturday, November 20, per S.S. Rawalpindi as follows:—Registered Mail 9.45 a.m. Nov. 20. Ordinary Mail 10.30 a.m. Nov. 20. This Mail is due in London on December 24, 1938.

## POSTAL SERVICES

Postal Service to Canton is temporarily suspended.

## MAIL LETTERS

Ordinary letter mail only for West Kiangtung, Kwangsi, Szechwan, Kweichow and Hunan will be accepted at senders' risk.

CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAIL FOR  
GREAT BRITAIN

The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office at Noon on Friday, November 11, per S.S. "Rampura" and is due to arrive at London on December 10, 1938. The Public are kindly requested to post early.

## AIR MAIL SERVICES

Air Mail for certain places previously served by the Cheong Cheong and Hankow Air-lines, will be despatched via Hanoi and thence by air as services permit.

## VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Eire) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

## OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 27th October.	Imperial Airways Plane	November 2.
Bangkok and Holhow	Kailan	November 2.
Air Mail by "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco, date 26th October.	Pan-American Airways Plane	November 2.
Japan	Shirala	November 2.
Java and Manila	Tjinegara	November 2.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver B.C. date 14th October).	Emp. of Japan	November 3.
Japan and Shanghai	Burdwan	November 4.
Hai Phong, Pakhoi and Holhow	Klangsu	November 4.
Holhow	Muinam	November 4.
Japan and Shanghai	Hankow Maru	November 5.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 30th October.	Imperial Airways Plane	November 5.
Straits and Europe via Nipponkai (Letters and Papers) London date 6th October.	Suwa Maru	November 5.
Shanghai	Conto Rosso	November 6.
Amoy	Tjinegara	November 6.
Parcels from Calcutta and Straits	Yucensang	November 6.

## OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco 10th Nov.	Pan-American Airways Plane	Wed., Nov. 2. K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 2, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 2, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.
Salgon	Lyceum	Wed., Nov. 2, 6.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe (except Great Britain and Eire) via Siberia	Emp. of Japan	Thurs., Nov. 3, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow	Soochow	Thurs., Nov. 3, 8.30 a.m.
Yusung	Thurs., Nov. 3, 12.30 p.m.	
Amoy	Tjinegara	Thurs., Nov. 3, 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Emp. of Japan	Thurs., Nov. 3. K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 3, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 3, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 10th November.	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Nov. 3. K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 3, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 3, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Australia by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due Sydney, 12th November.	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Nov. 3. K.P.O. Reg., Nov. 3, 5 p.m. Ord., Nov. 3, 5.30 p.m. G.P.O.
Swatow, Foochow and Tientsin	Chekiang	Thurs., Nov. 3, 7 p.m.
Manila, Rabaul, Australia, and New Nellore	Thurs., Nov. 3. K.P.O. & R.F.O.	
Zenland via Brisbane.	Parcels	Nov. 3, 5.00 p.m.
—Due Brisbane, 21st November	Reg., Nov. 4, 8.45 a.m. Ord., Nov. 4, 9.30 a.m.	

## Friday

Fort Bayard ..... Tsinan ..... Fri., Nov. 4, 10.30 a.m.  
Mombasa, Beira, Lourenco Mar-  
ques, and (Parcels and Papers,  
for South Africa only).

## Saturday

Parcels only for Calcutta ..... Shirala ..... Sat., Nov. 5.  
Manila ..... Adrastus ..... Sat., Nov. 5, 9.30 a.m.  
Air Mail for "K.L.M. Airways Hakone Maru Service"—due Amsterdam, 15th November.



# HISTORIC BUCKINGHAM PALACE PHOTO. OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE KING AND QUEEN



The Queen, the Premier, Mrs. Chamberlain and the King on the balcony when they acknowledged the cheers of the crowd at Buckingham Palace after Mr. Chamberlain's return from Munich.



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### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### THE WAR DEBTS

To the Editor,  
Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir,—Imagine my embarrassment upon learning from "Antonio's" letter in Tue-day's issue that Great Britain had forgiven the greater part of the debts owed her by her Allies and wiped the slate clean in some instances, and yet I had not heard of this action at all. Perhaps he will provide a reference.

In consulting my Britannica, I find that as late as December 1924 Mr. Winston Churchill made an official statement to the effect that Great Britain would expect any country making a funding agreement with the United States to come to terms, *pari passu*, with his country. Reading further I find that Great Britain made funding agreements with her Allies in the amount of £2,137,747,000 for original advances totalling approximately £1,460,000,000. It is interesting to note in comparison that the American funding totalled \$11,872,500,524 against original advances of \$10,338,323,597, a considerably smaller mark up than Great Britain's. Both comparisons include the Russian debt, not funded.

The American agreement with Great Britain called for interest at 3% (rising to 3½%) which was less than the United States then paying to her own nationals from whom she had borrowed the money. So soon as the agreement was made at this "onerous rate of interest", Britain rushed post haste to Wall Street and borrowed \$300,000,000 gold at a higher rate. Such private loans were in addition to the \$400,000,000 which America had lent from the Armistice up to 1920.

The cash value of the British settlement in 1923 was a little more than \$3,250,000,000. From then until 1926 Britain's new capital issues for foreign countries on the London market amounted to \$4,500,000,000 (Midland Bank Ltd. figures).

"Antonio" makes a point of munitions used in the common cause. It should be remembered that to save shipping, America bought a quantity of munitions in Europe and paid cash in pounds and francs for them. Of the 13 odd billion of American money reported as expenditures by the Allies who borrowed it, less than 20% was for munitions. Some was used to pay Morgan & Co. (always keep your credit good with your bankers!), much was used to keep up the exchange value of the pound, some was for silver for India, sold by Shylock at a third of the ruling price, much of it was for supplies sold to her population and abroad, and millions were used after hostilities ceased

### B. B. C.'s Part In Europe's Ether Warfare

London, Nov. 1.

The practice of broadcasting news bulletins in French, German and Italian, which was instituted during the recent international crisis, is to be continued, said the Postmaster-General, during question time in the House of Commons to-day.

He added that news had been broadcast for some months in Spanish and Portuguese for South America, and also in Arabic.

It was, at present, not intended to add other languages, but the Postmaster-General undertook to represent to the B.B.C. points raised that the broadcast to Italy and Germany was too sparse and scrappy, and also that although broadcasts to Germany were doing a great deal of good, they were not on a wavelength suitable for the poorer people with cheaper sets.—*Reuter*.

### Stock Market Jumpy

London, Nov. 1.

After a quietly easier trend during most of the session, the London Stock Exchange rallied under a lead from Kaffirs, for which local support was forthcoming, followed by a Johannesburg demand.

Internationals and oils were steadier, but gilt-edged holdings, although recovering, finished fractionally easier.

Wall Street was irregularly higher.

—*Reuter Special*.

to enable Great Britain to build up her export trade.

And it should not be forgotten that when American money bolstered the pound it cost America just that much more for her cash purchases in Europe.

The value of Protection for Great Britain in the past or now is still debatable, but I can't see any material connection with War Debts. I'll admit readily that the Rolls Royce is a swell car.

But as regards my advantages in the British Empire, I cannot find that I have any more privileges than the Briton has in America, probably fewer. There, the Briton gets fat lecture fees for criticising us. I try to keep out of sight as much as possible, to pay my bills, to pay my share of civic duties and to enjoy a quiet life in a beautiful spot, well governed.

Yet I shall continue to resent criticism of my country's acts when based on false statements and dubious conclusions.

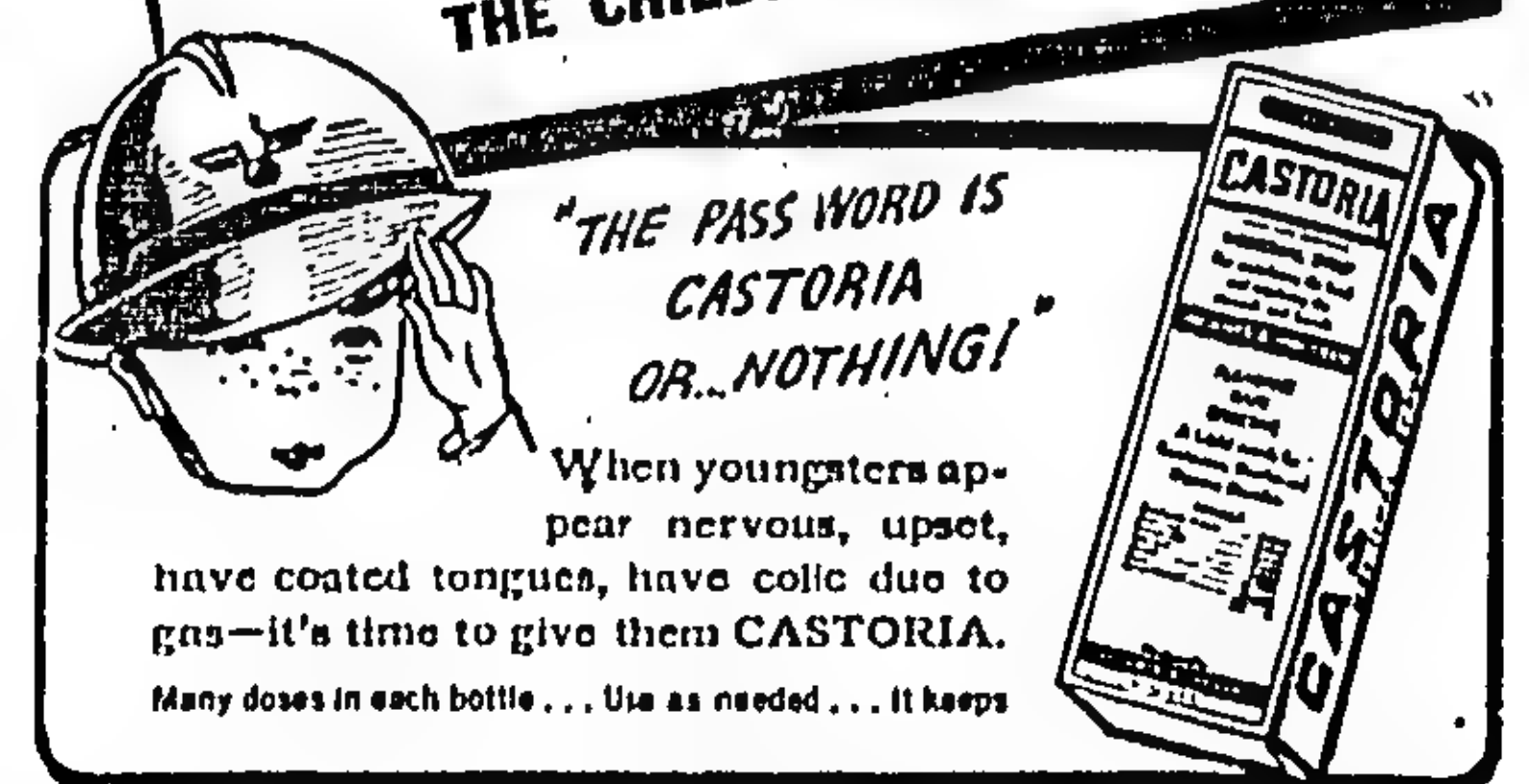
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Songs my Mother Taught me (Dvorak)  
When I Have Sung my Songs (Charles) DA-1524

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Goodbye (Tosti)

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1938.

### Man Versus Insect

IN THE scientific field, full international collaboration is still possible. The entomologists who are demonstrating the new method of preventing Yellow Fever from being brought to Asia from Africa, as reported in the Telegraph yesterday, are engaged in a war with mosquitoes and other insects in which co-operation between nations is absolutely essential if any measure of success is to be obtained.

A great African administrator once described the struggle between man and insect, as to which should inherit the earth, as the unresolved battle of tropical countries. In Hongkong, happily, the menace of the mosquito has largely been overcome.

The menace of Yellow Fever being brought to Hongkong and other Far Eastern centres by aeroplane was once very real. Happily, science has ended the grim tragedy that possibility conjured.

### Faith in France

THOSE friends of France, and of all she stands for just now, will watch with some anxiety the efforts of M. Daladier to meet the enormous obligations entailed by super-armaments. It already stands to the credit, good sense and patriotism of the French people that they have not been insensible to the Premier's appeal regarding the 40-hour working week. The labour leaders have intimated that an amendment of the law in its application to the industries working for national defence can be accepted, and that compromise on other matters affecting the working class is possible.

So much depends on the decision of the French people at this juncture that those abroad who are most concerned that French influence in international affairs should not be weakened may be pardoned for confessing their solicitude. Any political crisis in France at this moment would be a grave disservice to the world's tranquillity, if not to European peace. The cause of democracy itself is engaged, for

## To-day in PALESTINE



### REALISE the gravity of the situation in

Palestine.

You see the news despatches: Arabs Murdered. Bomb Kills Jews. British Soldiers Attacked. Another Big Battle Near the Sea of Galilee Last Night. You say, "There's plenty of trouble there."

You use the wrong word when you say "trouble." It is an understatement.

There is revolution in Palestine. An armed force of Arabs is trying to usurp the authority of the British Government, which has a mandate there under the League of Nations.

It is not a particularly well-organised force, and it does not understand the complexities of modern warfare; but it is killing and plundering and destroying.

Its immediate aim, almost achieved, is civil war: its ultimate aim is to drive the Jews from the Holy Land.

Where do we stand in all this turmoil? What has all the bloodshed to do with us, and what is all the fighting about?

First of all understand that we must shoulder some of the blame for the chaos that is Palestine. It is the twice-Promised Land so far as we are concerned.

### Sudden Promise

WHEN we needed the help of the Arabs against the Turks in 1915 Sir Henry McMahon, then High Commissioner in Egypt, sent a letter to the Sherif of Mecca, the most powerful man in all Arabia.

"We rejoice that your Highness and your men are of one opinion that Arab interests are British interests and British Arabs," he wrote referring to a message from Lord Kitchener in which our desire for the independence of the Arabs and the Arab countries had been plainly stated.

A little while later Sir Henry gave the Sherif the definite assurance that Britain "was prepared to recognise and support the independence of the Arabs... and assist them to establish what may appear to be the most suitable form of government." The Arabs took this to embrace Palestine.

That was that, and plain for all to see.

But in 1917, a few weeks before Allenby marched victoriously into Jerusalem, Lord Balfour came out with that sudden promise which is the root of the massacres and killings of to-day and yesterday. "His Majesty's

if divided counsels prevail in these times of touchy international nerves, the institutions for which France and other democracies are the bulwark would be jeopardised.

Those who have faith in the traditional intelligence and fortitude of the French nation cannot doubt but that M. Daladier's appeal for further sacrifices will be met without the country into the chaos of political upheavals that overwhelmed it two or three years ago.

Palestine is a little bigger than Wales. The picture above shows men of a Scottish regiment guarding a sandbagged barricade in one of the storm centres.

Government views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use its best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object.

Yes, there was also the loophole clause: "...nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine."

But all Jewry had read that phrase "national home" and visualised at once a heaven upon earth for Jews. Qualifications did not matter.

### Still More Troops

THERE is no peace in Palestine; has not been since the "national home" ideal was entered upon.

The Arabs feel bitterly and pungently that they have been betrayed, and they fight.

The Jews feel that their "national home" will pass into limbo, and they fight back.

We, as the referee, get blows from both sides.

We send Commissions and we issue papers. Experts, trying to please both Arab and Jews, antagonise both. And we send troops.

There are thousands of soldiers under the British flag in Palestine right now maintaining "law and order." Last night it was announced that more are on the way. Squadrons of the R.A.F. are co-operating with the Army. Other squadrons are within easy distance.

But the trouble worsens. There are murders every day; a bombing; a massacre; a raid every week. The cemeteries are full.

The Arabs, now tens of thousands strong, are waging open warfare on Briton and Jew. Abdel Rahman haj Mohammad, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces, has issued a clarion call to the Arab race. He, and every dark-skinned warrior behind him, denounces us as "barbarous and brutal."

At the other end of the scale the Jews insist that we are weak, not firm enough in putting down disorder.

We tried the policy of appeasement first.

In recent years we have become sterner, imposing curfews, shooting rebels against walls. Yet the tougher we get the more embittered the Arabs become.

And they are well armed. I have letters on my desk from English people in Palestine who assert that foreign Powers, antagonistic to Britain, are supplying them with rifles and ammunition.

### Partition?

THROUGH all the bloodshed the Jews, now fighting back, have gone on making homes out of swamp and desert, making trees grow where before there were only stones.

In 1918 there were 600,000 Arabs and 53,000 Jews living fairly peaceably together in

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Whatcha mean I don't know values? I got five years for one just like it!"

## Last Letter FROM HANKOW

By A Special Correspondent

HANKOW, Sept. 20.

COME with me to a movie in Hankow! Let us ride in rickshaws to a semi-open-air-theatre where, seated among a couple of thousand Chinese in whom patriotic fervor is running high, I promise you we will get electric thrills in an atmosphere charged with intense national ardor and mass enthusiasm... that is unless you are entirely phlegmatic.

There we will meet such eminent persons as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Mickey Mouse, and glamorous Miss Marlene Dietrich. There we will hear the music of the Occident and of the Orient, and as in an access of caterwauling a "singing" band ushers their unaccompanied cars, we will rather shamefacedly wonder what the Chinese patrons are thinking of this latest monstrosity of the barbarian West.

Like the movie theatres of the West, this one is brilliantly illuminated, its name and the title of the film being shown in Neon signs in English and Chinese characters. Our first surprise, however, is the absurdly small admission price. The dearest seats, quite comfortable wooden ones, cost only 50 cents, which at the present rate of exchange is equivalent to about 5d in Australia.

As we enter we find we are in a wall-less auditorium. For coolness the wall boards, which are attached in movable sections, have been taken away, and the hot air is agitated by numbers of ceiling fans, while the Chinese patrons busily manipulate the hand fans they always carry in hot weather. And if these aids are not enough, we can seek relief by buying ice creams from outside vendors, or by sucking aerated waters through straws—direct from the bottle.

Here, in addition to the Chinese, is a selection of foreigners that forms a typical cross-section of Hankow's foreign community to-day. There are officers and men from the British, American, and French gunboats in port. There are bankers, merchants, and shipping men. On one hand we see members of the British Consular staff; on the other, the secretary of the Dutch Legation is chatting with a foreign newspaper correspondent.

The Mayor of Hankow (Mr. Wu Kuo-chang) and several high Chinese Government officials have come in a party with diplomatic representatives from France and the United States. At the other end of the room sits a missionary family—they have just reached Hankow from an interior mission station, and are going away on a well-earned furlough.

But the most noticeable thing is the paucity of foreign women patrons. The fact is that most of Hankow's foreign women have been evacuated, by far the majority of those remaining being White Russians, unfortunate folk with no "place to go" and little money.

And now the show starts! "Long live the Kuo Min Tang! Long live the Republic of China!" reads a slide in characters that is received by the Chinese with loud acclaim.

When the applause has died away, advertising and propaganda slides follow. Being worded solely in Chinese, the latter are entirely lost on us, but, as each successive one is greeted more vociferously, more ardently, we begin to feel the first tinges of that impalpable something that "goes over" from a mass of fervent, excited people to the most indifferent, apathetic persons, who may be in their midst. Later we learn that the messages cast upon the screen all bear on different aspects of the Chinese Government's policy in carrying out its war of attrition against Japan.

Suddenly, in a split second, that vocal enthusiasm is cut off as if by an electric switch. The flag of China is on the screen, and the people of China are on their feet. Silent, reverent, motionless, they stand before that "white sun in blue sky" above red earth. Silent, respectful, the foreigners stand, too, and honour the flag of the country in which they have made their homes.

Then, still in silence, follow slides depicting the late founder of the Republic, round-faced, mustached, Dr. Sun Yat-sen; the chairman of the National Government, bearded, bespectacled, kindly Mr. Lin Sen; and finally, the man of the hour, China's resolute leader, Chiang Kai-shek, whose penetrating eyes, looking out on to his people from under a broad, intellectual forehead, so that they stand before their leader's image on the screen, and their country's on their screens, with devotion to a motherland in sore distress.

Our spines and finger-tips tingle with electric thrills, that seem to come out of nothing, and by the time the silence reaches the mounting endures that mark the climax of the near-Occidental tune to which this Oriental lyric has been set, we are tense with emotion, our fists are clenched, our eyes burn as we stare fixedly at the portrait on the screen.

Within our breasts there is an agitation... our hearts are beating faster.

Strangely enough, it was not while the Chinese patrons were animated and vociferous with patriotic enthusiasm, that we experienced our keenest reaction to their feelings. We experience it now, while they stand before their leader's image on the screen, and their country's on their screens, with devotion to a motherland in sore distress.

Our spines and finger-tips tingle with electric thrills, that seem to come out of nothing, and by the time the silence reaches the mounting endures that mark the climax of the near-Occidental tune to which this Oriental lyric has been set, we are tense with emotion, our fists are clenched, our eyes burn as we stare fixedly at the portrait on the screen.

Within our breasts there is an agitation... our hearts are beating faster.

We have not made our minds up yet.

Don Iddon.

(Continued on Page 13.)



# Czech-Hungary Arbitration Award To Be Made To-night

## FOUR MEN WILL DECIDE FATE OF MILLIONS Protocol Signing Follows Verdict

VIENNA, NOV. 2.

THE NEGOTIATIONS which are to lead to an arbitration verdict of the German and Italian Foreign Ministers regarding the new boundaries to be drawn between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will begin at Belvedere Palace at 11 a.m. to-day with a conference between the Foreign Ministers of Germany, Italy, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Each of the four countries will, in addition, be represented by a second delegate at this conference, during which the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Ministers will have an opportunity to present their respective claims.

After luncheon, which will be taken at 2 p.m. the German and Italian Foreign Ministers will hold a conference at 4 p.m. It is expected that this conference will last about two hours, and that the arbitration verdict will be announced at 6 p.m.

Pronouncement of the verdict will be followed by the signing of the protocol.

The German Foreign Minister, Herr. Joachim von Ribbentrop, arrived here from Munich on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, who was attended by the Italian Ambassador to Berlin. Several high officials of the German Foreign Ministry also arrived with the party.

### NO COMMON FRONTIER

Turin, Nov. 1. Political circles here attach considerable importance to an article in the *Gazzetta del Popolo* here which deals with the Czech-Hungarian frontier dispute, and in which it is declared that "there can be no question of a common frontier between Hungary and Poland."

The fact that this declaration appears on the eve of the Vienna Conference at which the delimitation of the Czech-Hungarian frontiers is to be decided by German-Italian Arbitration, is regarded as especially significant. It is pointed out, moreover, that the Rome edition of the paper, *Popolo d'Italia* is rumoured to be maintaining close relations with the Italian foreign office.

The *Gazzetta del Popolo* emphasises that the German-Italian verdict will be based upon the ethnographic facts of the situation and that historic and economic factors will play only a secondary part.

It is stated that the German and Italian Foreign Ministers will use the ethnographical maps on the population statistics of the census of 1910 and 1930 as a basis for their verdict.

As regards Pressburg-Bratislava, where the Czech element is predominant, the wishes of the 32,000 Germans living there would also have to be considered. If Pressburg is given to Czechoslovakia, Kassa, in the opinion of the paper, will be the best compensation that could be given to Hungary.—*Trans-Ocean*.

### HISTORIC MEETING

Vienna, Nov. 1.

The Entire Public Life and press is dominated by the historic event expected within the next 24 hours in Vienna, where the new frontiers between Czech-Slovakia and Hungary will be drawn up.

The arbitration court, consisting of the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, will meet at Belvedere, the beautiful baroque palace built by Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Some members of the Italian delegation arrived here this morning and are staying at the Imperial Hotel, the headquarters of the conference.

Field-Marshal Hermann Goering, who is in Vienna on a private visit, is at the same hotel.

The Hungarian delegation, headed by the Foreign Minister, M. de Kanya, is arriving this afternoon, and will stay at the Bristol Hotel.

Dr. Chvalkovsky, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister is expected here on Tuesday evening, while the Slovak Premier, Dr. Tiso, and the head of the Carpathian-Ukrainian Government, M. Woloschin, will arrive to-night, and will stay at the Grand Hotel.

The Reich Foreign Minister, Herr. Joachim von Ribbentrop is expected in Vienna this evening. The conference will probably take about one and a half days. The programme includes a reception and gala performance at the Opera.—*Trans-Ocean*.

## Czech-Poland Boundary Is Settled

Prague, Nov. 1. It is officially announced that Poland and Czechoslovakia have reached agreement in the negotiations for a final settlement of the frontier problem. Czechoslovakia retains Mariettastrau, an important industrial centre near the northern frontier.

A committee of experts has been appointed to fix the local details of the boundary by November 30.—*Reuter Special*.

## New Govt. Of Lebanon Is Announced

Beirut, Nov. 1.

According to reports received here the new Government of the Lebanon Republic has been formed after lengthy negotiations. This new Cabinet is composed as follows:

Premier and Minister of Justice, M. Yafi.  
Interior and National Defence, M. Kabb.  
Finance and Foreign Affairs, M. Frangle.  
Agriculture, M. Hamade.  
Health and Post, Abounader.  
Abounader.—*Trans-Ocean*.

## Generals Asked To Return

The Hongkong branch of the

National Women's Relief Association has dispatched a telegram through the Central News Agency to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek asking him to order Generals Hsueh Yo and Lee Han-wun to lead their troops back to Kwangtung and drive the Japanese out of the province.

Another telegram has been sent to Generals Hsueh and Lee asking them to lead their troops to save their native province.



COUNT CIANO  
One of the Arbitrators

## NON-STOP FLIGHT OF 218 HOURS

Lancaster, Calif., Nov. 1.

A LEAKING fuel tank forced the pilots seeking an unlimited endurance flying record to land to-day after 218 hours and 23 minutes of non-stop flying.

This is a new record for a monoplane weighing under 1,400 pounds.

Those taking part in the flight were Clyde Schleiper, Harley Long and Thomas H. Smith.—*United Press*.

## Colony Is Becoming Cooler

There was a further decline in the temperature yesterday, the maximum recording being 80, and the minimum last night 73. This morning at 10 o'clock the thermometer registered only 70, but humidity remained quite high at 73 per cent.

The Royal Observatory weather report issued this morning stated that the anti-cyclone remains moderate in intensity and appears to be moving eastward, pressure now being highest over south Korea. Pressure remains relatively low over the Pacific to the east of the southern Philippine Islands.

The local forecast is:—East winds, moderate; fair.

## FIRST ITALIAN ENVOY TO PARIS

Paris, Nov. 1.

Following a visit from the Italian Charge d'Affaires, M. Georges Bonnet, it is understood, has agreed to the nomination of Sig. Raffaele Guariglia, as Italian Ambassador to France.

Sig. Guariglia is at present Italian Ambassador to the Argentine.—*Reuter*.

## ATTLEE ATTACKS MUNICH PACT

### Defeat For Britain

LONDON, Nov. 1. INITIATING THE DEBATE on the international situation in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Clement Attlee drew attention to "some of the consequences of the great defeat which has been sustained by Britain and France, and above all, sustained by the cause of law and order, and democratic government."

Mr. Attlee declared that the Munich agreement gave Herr Hitler more than he demanded at Godesberg. He declared that obviously there had been no consideration whatever except to the demands made by Germany. Division of the spoils seemed to be left to the decision of Italy and Germany.

Mr. Attlee asked what was the position in regard to the guarantee this country had wanted to give, and who were going to be the guarantors. Was Russia going to be one?

He asked whether the guarantee was in force to-day, and whether it could be ratified, and whether it could be carried out. The Opposition declared that he was opposed to committing Britain to vague obligations.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, replying for the Government, said he was sorry Mr. Attlee should have described the Munich agreement as the characteristics of a totalitarian State; that they are accustomed to foul their own nests.

The Premier said he did not regard the Munich agreement either as defeat for democracy, or law, or order. On the contrary the Munich agreement was an attempt to carry out a discussion of an agreed solution.

Instead of using force, the agreement had been carried out in an orderly manner. It was true many things had followed which none of them approved, and which all wished might have been done differently.

He asked the House to consider what the alternative would have been and what effect the alternative would have had on Czechoslovakia. Dealing with the question of refugees, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government had authorised the temporary admission into Britain of 350 individuals from Czechoslovakia who were in danger if they remained there. The Government had appointed a liaison officer in Prague whose duty was to obtain information as to the number and types of refugees in Czechoslovakia, and the condition in which those who might have to emigrate, would be able to do so.

Referring to south-east Europe, Mr. Chamberlain said: "We do not wish to block Germany out of these countries or encircle her economically, though we mean to maintain our trading interests there."

### CHINA'S RECONSTRUCTION

In a reference to China, the Premier said that China cannot be developed into a real market without the removal of a great deal of capital. This capital cannot be supplied by Japan. It is quite certain that when the war is over, and the reconstruction of China begins, she cannot possibly be reconstructed without some help from Britain.—*Reuter*.

### LIBERAL LEADER DENOUNCES HITLER'S "TYRANNY"

London, Nov. 1.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons said that in the name of Justice and self-determination Hitler had added scores of thousands of Czechs, Germans and Jews to the

world's refugees, and had condemned thousands of others to concentration camps and other forms of tyranny and brutality.

Sir Archibald advocated giving financial aid to China, urged the Government to stand by France if she found herself in difficulties arising out of the Japanese complaint that war materials were reaching the Chinese forces through Indo-China.

Sir Archibald Sinclair denounced the Government's policy as one of scuttling and defeat, and suggested the completion of the Anglo-American trade treaty, economic and financial support for France, and a policy of friendship with Russia.—*Reuter*.

## ENORMOUS AMERICAN SPENDING

### But Business Tide Turns Favourably

Washington, Nov. 1. The United States Treasury has reported that expenditures to October 31 were \$2,034,000,000. During the first four months of the fiscal year, a new record in "New Deal" spending was created, compared with the nearest peace-time figure of \$2,500,000,000 in 1935.

However, it is pointed out that there has been a strong favourable tide of business, while re-employment has been very spectacular, which somewhat offsets the unfavourable aspects of the expenditure.

On the other hand there is little reason to expect the fiscal deficit to be much below President Roosevelt's forecast of four billion dollars. Some even predict that it will surpass the 1936 record deficit of \$4,360,000,000.—*United Press*.

## STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued at 3.15 p.m. yesterday, says:

After the turnover of last week, the market appears to have entered on a period of digesting.

On the other hand, sellers are not inclined to try and force the pace by lowering their prices. Such changes as have taken place on a lower scale are of a negligible nature.

**Buyers**  
Hongkong Bank (Lon.) 402  
Union Insurance 400  
H.K. & K. Wharves 122  
Provident (Old) 10  
Provident (New) 50  
H.K. Lands 37 1/2  
H.K. Tramways 16 1/2  
Peak Tram (Old) 10 1/2  
Yammat Ferries (Old) 12 1/2  
China Lights (New) 10 1/2  
H.K. Electric (New) 24 1/2  
Telephones (Old) 24 1/2  
Watsons 17 1/2  
H.K. Govt. 4 1/2 Loan 6 1/2 pm.  
H.K. Govt. 3 1/2 Loan 6 1/2 pm.

**Sellers**  
H. & S. Hotels 30 1/2  
H.K. Tramways 16 1/2  
China Lights (Old) 10 1/2  
China Lights (New) 10 1/2  
**BALANCE**  
Hongkong Bank 11,300/75  
H.K. & K. Wharves 122  
Canton Insurance 220  
H.K. & K. Wharves 122  
H. & S. Hotels 30 1/2  
H.K. Lands 37 1/2  
H.K. Tramways 16 1/2  
China Lights (Old) 10 1/2  
China Lights (New) 10 1/2  
Telephones (Old) 24 1/2  
H.K. Govt. 4 1/2 Loan 6 1/2 pm.  
Anson's 21  
Atoks 32  
Bagulo Gold 23  
Bentley Consol. 12 1/2  
Coco Groves 49 1/2  
Consol. Mines 30 1/2  
Demerits 22 1/2  
Paracale Gumau 13 1/2  
San Maurice 1 1/2  
Suyoc Consol. 21 1/2  
United Paracale 49 1/2

## GUY FAWKES NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Members and friends of the Equine Sports Club, are reminded that a special evening of entertainment is being arranged for Guy Fawkes Night at the club house, Sham, on November 5. Among other attractions will be dancing, a fete, community singing, and a huge bonfire. Supper tickets are \$1.

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FROM \$6 UP  
CENTRAL  
CLEAN  
COMFORTABLE

## OVERCOATS in Readiness

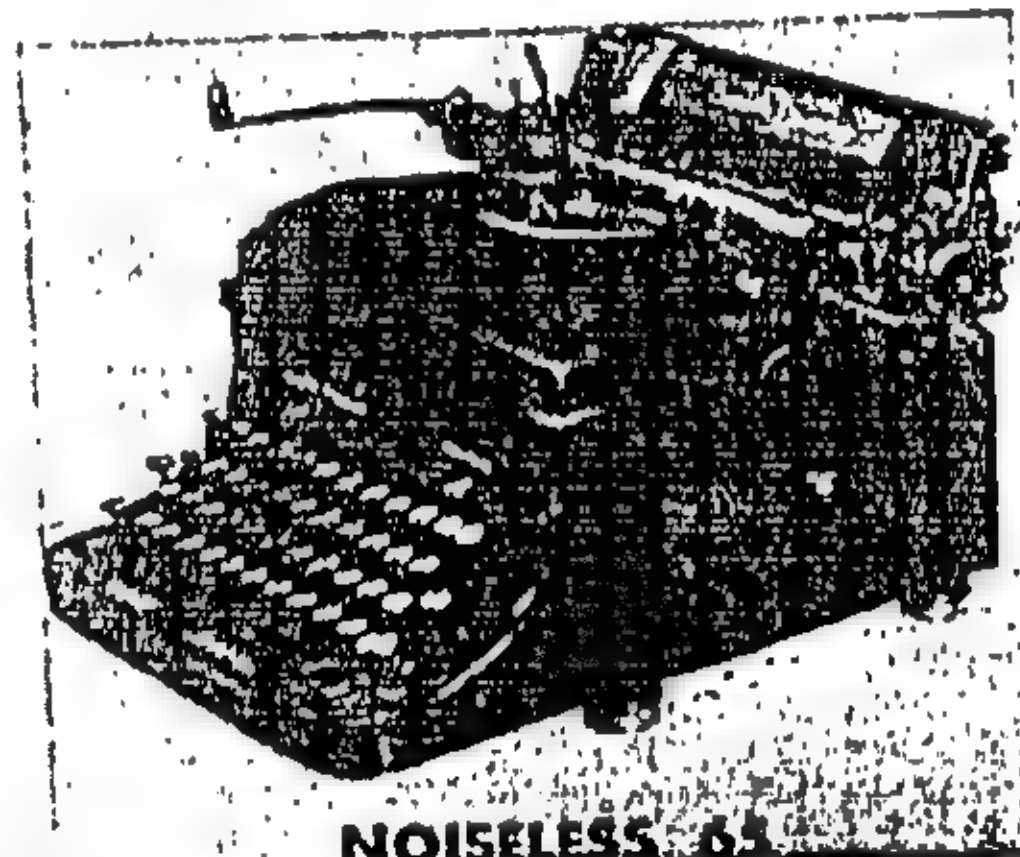
Overcoat time approaches and finds Mackintosh's in readiness with a notable display of AQUASCUTUM Coats.

There are coats in the newest designs, colourings and styles for every occasion of autumn and winter, and remarkable examples of value for price.



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Mahatma Gandhi donated \$5,000 towards the purchase of the Indian National Congress Ambulance (pictured above) which has been presented to the Chinese Government. The ambulance has been handed over to Wallace Harper and Co. for transportation into the Chinese interior.—*Magfair Studio*.

AT THE KING'S  
NEXT CHANGE  
"MEN IN WHITE", "FASITOR" and now  
**YELLOW JACK**  
MONTGOMERY - BRUCE  
LEWIS STONE - ANDY DEYNE  
HENRY HULL  
CHARLES COBBIN  
BUDDY ECKEN  
HENRY O'NEILL



# NO PROSPECT OF TRIANGULAR INTERPORT RUGBY

## SHANGHAI TEAM COMING AFTER MALAYA FIFTEEN CLUB FIXTURES FOR THE SEASON ANNOUNCED

(By "Fly-Half")

The fixture card now drawn up by the Rugby Section of the Hongkong F. C. confirms what most rugby enthusiasts have suspected for a long time—that there is no possibility of a triangular interport meeting in February between Hongkong, Malaya and Shanghai.

Such a series, of course, would give the game a great fillip in Hongkong, but it is obvious that the difficulties of arranging such a meeting are at the moment too tremendous to overcome.

Both Shanghai and Malaya will be sending teams to the Colony early next year, but contrary to reports from Shanghai and Malaya they will not be here at the same time.

It is understood that the Malayan Rugby Union team will catch the Rumpu at Singapore on January 29, which means that they will arrive here about February 2.

Their games in the Colony—all on the Club ground—will be: February 4, v. Club; February 11, v. All Hongkong; February 18, v. All Hongkong.

The team will embark on the Palma on the evening of February 11, almost immediately after their game with All Hongkong. During their stay here, the players will be guests of the Rugby Section of the Hongkong Football Club.

### SHANGHAI VISIT

The Shanghai team will arrive here a week later and will stay here during the Chinese New Year season. They will remain in the Colony for a week.

The Interport match between Shanghai and Hongkong will be played on February 18 on the Club ground, and on February 20 the northerners will meet a United Services XV, also on the Club ground.

Fixtures for the season have been announced as follows:

Nov. 5, v. Navy (T.T.) (Army); Dec. 10, v. Navy (T.T.) (Navy); Dec. 17, Army v. Navy (T.T.) (Army); Dec. 21, Club v. Army (T.T.) (Club); Dec. 31, Club v. Navy (T.T.) (Club).

Jan. 7, Army v. Navy (T.T.) (Navy); Jan. 14, First Rounds International Tournament (Navy); Jan. 21, Final Rounds International Tournament (Club); Jan. 28, Volunteers v. Army (Club).

Feb. 4, v. Malayan Rugby Union XV (Club); Feb. 11, Malaya v. Navy (Club); Feb. 18, Club v. All Hongkong (Club); Feb. 20, Shanghai v. U.F.C. (Club); Feb. 28, Shanghai v. Hongkong Bank (Navy).

Mar. 4, v. United Services (Club); Mar. 6, Preliminary Rounds Seven-a-side Tournament (Club); Mar. 8, Preliminary Rounds Seven-a-side (Club); Mar. 11, Finals, Seven-a-side (Club).

"A" XV games will be played against Army and Navy sides.

### POLICE INTEREST

It is hoped that even yet the Hongkong Police will put a XV on the field this season. A Police team would add some variety to the fixtures. There is no doubt that Wednesday fixtures can yet be arranged. It is understood that there are some 30 rugby players in the Force. With the talent available a creditable team could be fielded.

Three well-known Club players in G. S. Wilson, H. W. E. Heath and E. C. Luscombe could form the

backbone of the team. Another player known to local rugby followers is P. J. Cullinan, who played in the Army pack during the 1936-37 season. D. H. Taylor, the all-round Police athlete, is another who has played in good rugby. Others of ability are Oakley, Loughlin, Willson and Leslie.

### Cricket Notes

## UNUSUAL KEENNESS REVEALED

### Two Matches On Sunday Last

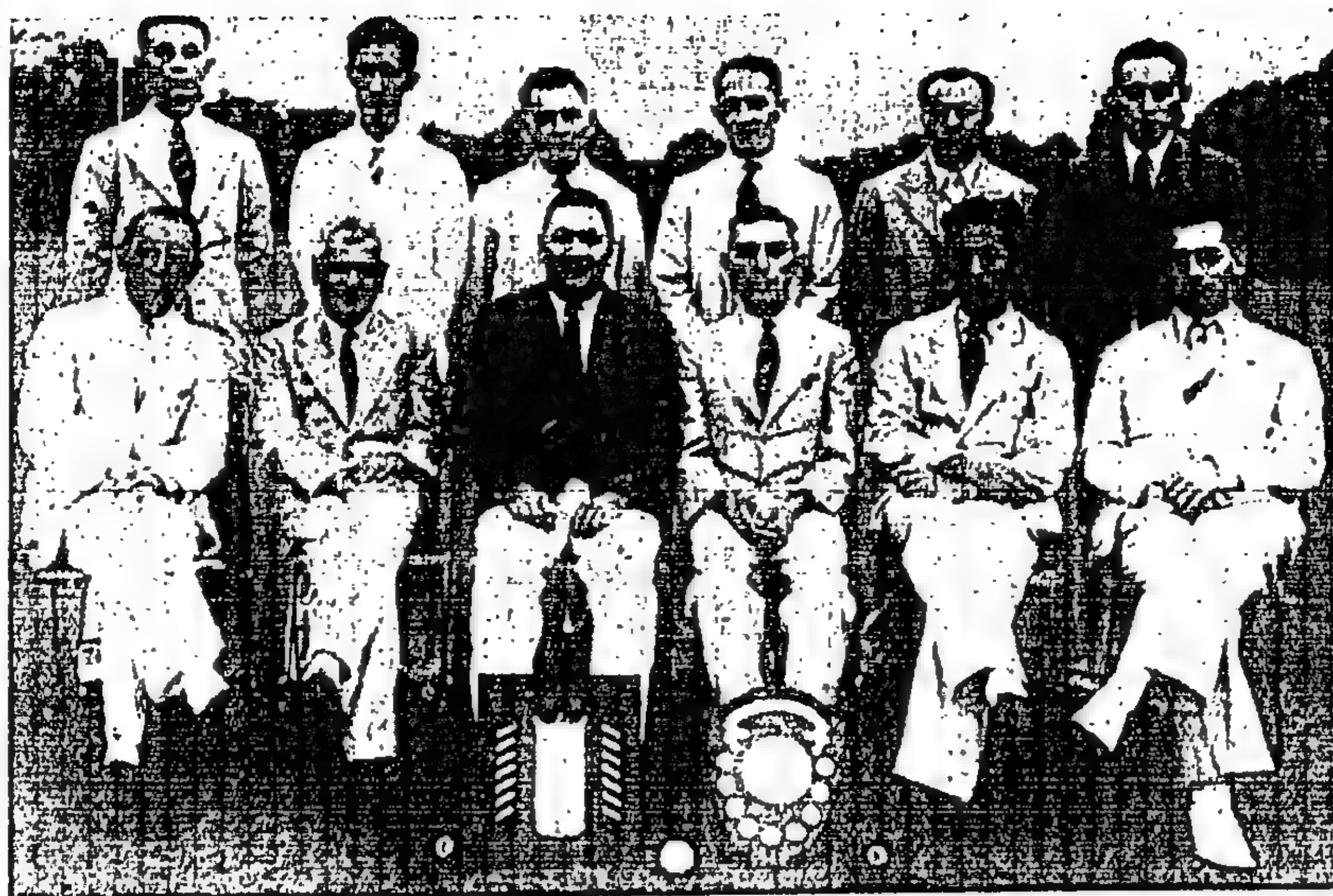
An interesting match was played on Sunday last between Craigen-gower and the Middlesex Regiment. Unfortunately the former team were by no means at full strength. However they did well to put up 134 runs against the bowling of Hatfield, Patterson and others. By the way I am definitely averse about the spelling of Patterson's name. Apparently when he bowls he has two 's'. When he bats he has one! I am told that Hatfield bowled very well. His figures were 14-6-31-0. Patterson bowled seven overs, with three maidens for eight runs and one wicket. Curiously enough Combes who is usually rather deadly against mediocre batsmen was hit for 18 runs in three overs without taking a wicket. Peal (5-1-14-2) did quite well going on late. For Craigen-gower the veteran H. P. Lim made 27, Andrew Zimmern 35, and Locke 18. There were also 23 extras. For the Middlesex, Mun failed but C. S. M. Northcott took his bat through the innings for 50. He and Bendnell (20) and L. Cpl. Moody (32) made most of the runs. There were also 21 extras.

### VOLUNTEERS' WIN

On the Police ground the home side started pretty well but rather fell away later. I am told that the wicket was rather bumpy and Beck very wisely did not go on to bowl. I was very interested to see that the Commissioner of Police turned up once more and made eleven runs. I have a sort of feeling that he must have played for at least thirty seasons off and on for the Police.

### MACKAY AGAIN

Mackay seems in excellent form this year and knocked off 60 runs but besides this G. Souza (14) and R. H. Griffiths (10) only got double figures with the exception of Mr. Extras who was easily second highest scorer with 27. This was out of a total of 126 for eight wickets. It is very pleasant to find so much keenness in cricket this year in Hongkong.



Members of the First Division bowls team of the Club de Recreio which won the League Championship during the 1938 season. Sitting (left to right):—C. E. Marques, C. A. Lopes, F. X. M. da Silva, R. F. da Luz, H. A. Alves, J. E. Noronha. Back Row:—F. V. V. Ribeiro, L. F. Xavier, J. A. da Luz, J. F. V. Ribeiro, D. C. Alves and L. J. Silva.

## Jack Bromwich Will Succeed Don Budge As No. 1 Amateur

(By Henry McEwen, United Press Staff Correspondent)

New York.

J. Donald Budge, the fellow with the fire-alarm hair, will abandon his position as the No. 1 tennis player of the world this fall to turn professional and make more money than he has as an amateur.

Not a great deal more perhaps, but some more.

When a sports king abdicates there is always a mad rush for the throne room, and Budge's departure will not be an exception. All the ranking players of the world will visualize themselves as his successor and start a flannel-panted stampede. But only one will get there and if you will promise not to tell a soul I'll give you his name.

It is John Bromwich, a big, gangling, 19-year-old youngster with an unruly mop of hair and a smile as wide as a doubles court, who operates out of Sydney, Australia. He can't miss taking charge when Budge turns from glory to gold, from cups to cash, and goes barnstorming about the country with Elly Vines in another of those "for the championship of the world" tours.

### PROVED HIS METTLE

Bromwich proved that he was the crown prince in the final match of what probably will be remembered as the "Harold Le Blair Davis Cup challenge round." In this match he beat the only man who was a serious rival for the No. 2 slot in world rankings, I refer to Bobby Briggs of Chicago via California, and the man who walks like Charlie Chaplin.

The cup already was safe for this country when Bromwich and Riggs took the court, but the rivalry between them made it more than a mere exhibition. Both fought with all the skill at their command, and at the finish there was no question as to which one had the most.

Bromwich, who is the one and same Bromwich who hits the ball right-handed, left-handed, and every other kind of handed, was superior to Riggs in every department of play. In baseline duels he repeatedly out-stepped and out-lasted Bobby. His service was sharper, surer, and more accurate. Overhead he hit harder and with fewer errors, and his volleying was crisper and more angled. Even in stamina and court covering, at which Riggs was supposed to be paramount now that Blitzy Grant has developed the mystic, Bromwich had to yield nothing.

Bromwich's ascension to the championship will not be pleasing to the tennis fathers. Not one bit. Because the tennis fathers, the American ones in particular, are fanatical worshippers of form. Bromwich will give them the 10-ply, self-cocking hand-turned litters because he not only violates form—he annihilates it every time he swings his bat.

### Harold Larwood Quits County Cricket

London, Oct. 24. Harold Larwood, the Notts and England cricketer, is retiring from county cricket, it was announced during the week end.

The Nottinghamshire county cricket club issued a statement saying:

"It is a matter of general knowledge that for some time past owing to the condition of his knee, Harold Larwood has been unable to bowl. Having come to the conclusion, founded on medical advice, that there is no likelihood of any improvement, Larwood has generously asked the committee to release him from the remainder of his contract, which has another two years to run. This offer the committee has accepted whilst deeply regretting the circumstances which rendered it necessary."—Reuter.

## Wooderson's Record Passed

Sydney Wooderson's 880 yards time of 1 min. 40.2 sec., at Molspar Park on August 20, has been passed as an English native record.

Wooderson actually beat the world record. His performance is among those which have been recommended to the British A.A. Board for ratification as British records. Application for world recognition will probably come afterwards.

Other native records passed are, pole vault (12ft. 9½in.) by F. R. Webster; hop step and jump (47ft. 4in.) by J. Higginson; two miles (9min. 7.6sec.) by C. A. J. Emery.

## COLOURED BOXERS CLASH FOR THE WELTER TITLE

### Will Garcia Be Able To Dethrone Armstrong?

Two coloured boxers, Henry Armstrong (American negro) and Celerino Garcia (Filipino), will clash to-night in the United States in what promises to be one of the greatest welterweight fights in recent years.

The holder of the title is Armstrong, who snatched it from Barney Ross in that sensational fight earlier in the year when he jumped two classes to give the then welterweight champion a terrific thrashing.

While Armstrong's rise has been cyclonic, Garcia has been knocking at the door of the title for quite a while. There is nothing brilliant about the Filipino, but his record shows him to be a boxer of dependability; if he is expected to win a fight, he wins it. He is conceded a good chance here.

In Garcia, most critics are agreed that Armstrong will meet his greatest opposition to date. Armstrong is slight favourite, but the public reaction to the fight is indicated by the fact that there is very little betting. Manila boxing circles have got

is holder of the welterweight and lightweight crowns only; recently he gave up the featherweight title because he felt there was no competition for him in this class. There are some people who feel that after to-night he may rule only the lightweight roost.

Armstrong is a pugilistic freak. A bantamweight from the waist down and a welterweight from the waist up, he has arms as fast as Glenn Cunningham's legs—and just as tireless. He can throw 1,200 punches in a 15-round fight as he did against Barney Ross last May and appear no more fatigued than if he had spent an evening at a Harlem shindig.

In September, 1937, his fight fan with 40 cents in his pocket could have seen Armstrong strutting his stuff in Manhattan's Madison Square Garden. To-night, Americans will probably have to pay fancy prices to see him in action.

### HENRY ARMSTRONG WRENCHES BACK

New York, Nov. 1. In the final limbering up to-day, Henry Armstrong slipped and fell. He wrenched his back.

A physician was summoned to determine whether a postponement of his fight with Celerino Garcia is necessary. —United Press.

## Sea Biscuit Is Champion Horse Of U.S.

Pimlico, Nov. 1. In a match race here to-day over a mile and three-sixteenths, Sea Biscuit became the top-horse of America, defeating War Admiral. Sea Biscuit's time was one-fifth second faster than Pompoon's track record for the distance.

War Admiral broke ahead at the start, but Sea Biscuit took command passing the Judges' Stand and led by two lengths and a quarter. Just when it looked as if the Admiral was going to overtake, Sea Biscuit pulled away again. At the turn, Sea Biscuit was leading by a head and had the same lead after a mile. It then turned on the heat in the home stretch, gaining with every stride and finally won by four lengths.

The winner paid \$640.—United Press.

## CATALOGUE WINS THE MELBOURNE CUP

Melbourne, Nov. 1. Australia's richest horse race, the Melbourne Cup, run to-day at Flemington in cloudy but good weather, resulted in Catalogue winning by three lengths from Bourbon, with Orville Star two lengths further back. There were 22 runners. The betting was 25 Catalogue, 9 Bourbon, 40 Orville Star. The two miles were covered in 3.20½.—Reuter.



Henry Armstrong

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## Two Cigarettes A Day But No Cocktails On Girls' Hockey Tour

(By Carlie Hansen)

Sydney.

Two cigarettes a day and permission to wear play suits on board ship are among the concessions which the All Australia Hockey Council is allowing the members of the women's team to tour England next year.

It is an understood thing that cocktails are taboo for a team on tour.

## Badminton "Discovered" In Britain

London, Oct. 12. Badminton has almost been "discovered" in Britain. More than 110,000 men and women are playing badminton in halls all over the country every evening—and the number is rapidly increasing. To-day there are 3,300 badminton clubs, and the game is already rivaling tennis.

Now the winter season is beginning, thousands are taking to the racquet and shuttlecock.

The British woman champion is Miss Daphne Young, of Bedford, who won for the first time last year. Ralph Nichols, of Alexandra Palace Club (North London), holds the

men's title.

When the team was announced in Hobart, Mrs. F. J. Davy, who has managed every touring party from Australia, said the small concessions by the Council would add to the general happiness of the players.

The players have to pay their own expenses—nearly £200—but will be given £10 each by the Australian Council. It is expected, too, that the States will raise funds for their representatives.

Due in England on October 5, they will have a six weeks' tour of England after the International Federation tournament. The players will be allowed to stay in England until April, if desired, but must be back in Australia for the commencement of the 1940 season.

Badminton was hit by the recent international crisis; nearly 90 per cent. of the goose quills for the shuttles come from Czechoslovakia.



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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..... Noon, Fri., Dec. 23.

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## "Romance Of The Western Chamber"

Chinese Play At Queen's Theatre

The romance of legendary China is brought to the Colony by the English rendering of "The Romance of the Western Chamber," an old Chinese classic produced last night at the Queen's Theatre.

The huge audience was well repaid for its attendance, for the graceful acting of this excellent play brought home to all the poetry of the East. The Hongkong Chinese Women's Club, the organisers, and the directors, Rev. Cyril Brown and Mr. O'Yang Yu-chien, are to be congratulated on the success of the play. Through the generosity of Mr. S. I. Hsiong, who not only translated this play but introduced the famous "Lady Precious Stream" to the Western world, last night's performance was actually the first time the play had been rendered in English, the Colony being privileged to witness it before its production in London.

The story is simple but it gives the leading characters full scope for their ability. Each emotion is brought to the audience with delightful simplicity but most effectively. Chang Kung (Mr. Herbert Tong) is a scholar, who on his journey encounters Madame Tsai (Mrs. Violet Chan) and Ying Ying (Miss Mei Ying-ung), widow and daughter of the late Prime Minister. The scholar's love for the daughter leads to an arduous path. It is seemingly made smooth when the widow offers her daughter's hand to anyone who is able to divert the disagreeable attentions of Sun, the Flying Tiger (Mr. Donald Chin), who decides to capture the lovely girl. Chang, with the assistance of his friend, General Tu, General of the White Horse (Mr. Henry Lin), succeeds, but when all indicates a happy conclusion, the widow reveals her true nature and retracts her earlier offer. After several little episodes, the widow finally agrees to give her daughter to Chang if he is able to pass his literary examination, which he does amid rejoicing.

Mr. Tong plays his role of the Romantic Scholar with complete assurance. Mrs. Elsie Soong, as the hand-maiden, also had a part which called for a none-too-easy memorisation of her lines, but both were word-perfect. These two provided the highlights of a neat show. Miss Doreen Wei, maid to the widow, passed well through a non-speaking part, and Dr. C. T. Yung, Superior of the Monastery, adds a little solemnity to the scenes. Hui Ming, the monk, (Mr. S. F. Wong) and Miss Colleen Ng Quinn, the lute player, complete the excellent cast. Diction is wonderfully clear throughout and foreign audiences need have no fear of not being able to follow the dialogue.

Last night's performance was enjoyed by a large audience which included many prominent Chinese and foreign residents of the Colony.

## MONUMENT TO BRITON REMOVED

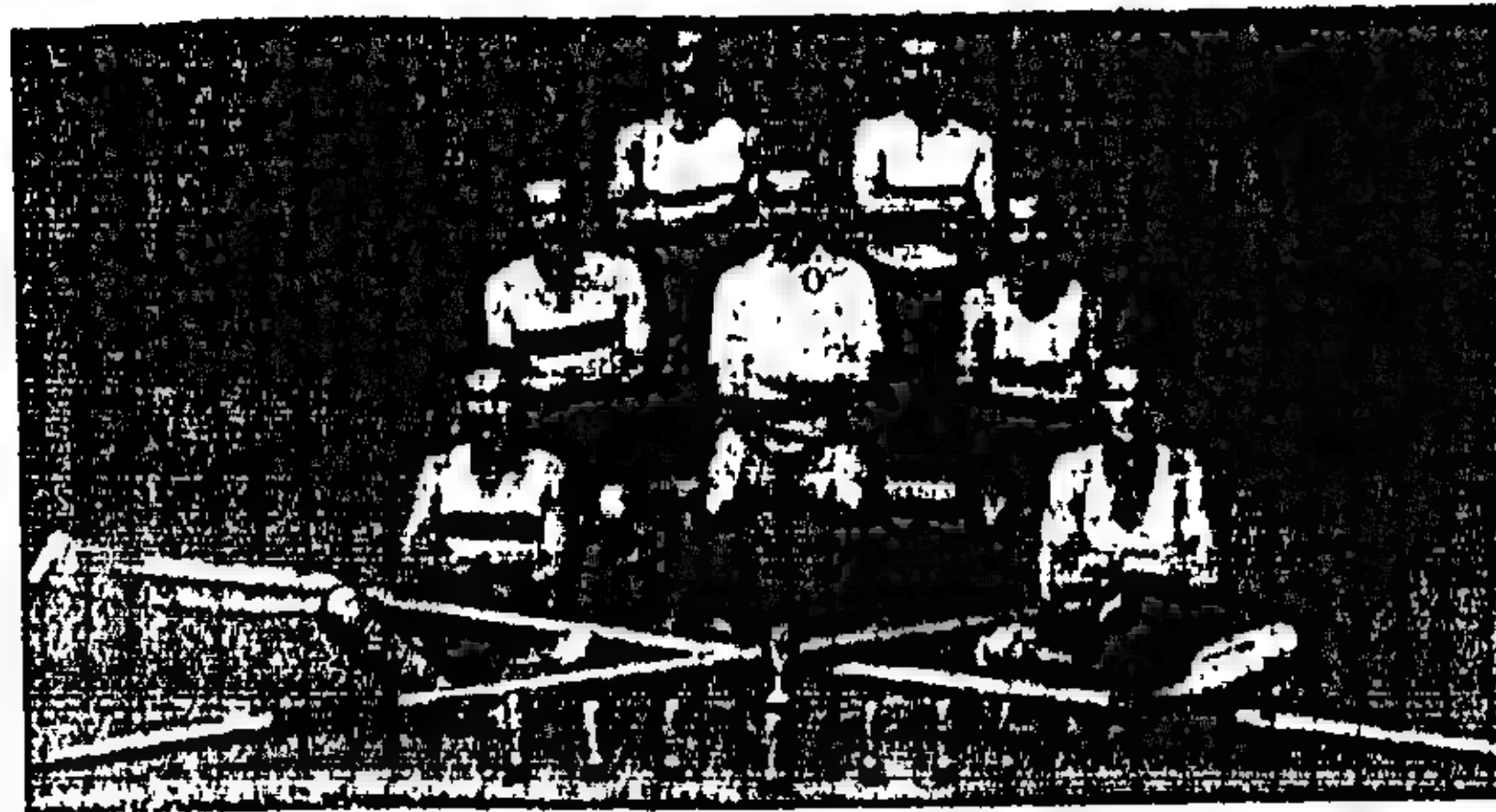
Pressburg, Nov. 1. The monument of the English historian and publicist, Professor R. W. Seton-Watson, in Rosenberg, Slovakia, has been removed by members of the Hlinka guards, a militant Slovak organisation.

Professor Seton-Watson was one of the keenest supporters of Dr. Benes' policy in England, and he actively opposed Slovak efforts for autonomy during the past few months.—Trans-Ocean.

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The rowing team of the 22nd (F) Company of the Royal Engineers, with the trophies won during the summer.

## COMMONS AND FALL OF HANKOW

No Prospect Of End To Warfare

LONDON, Nov. 1. THERE HAD BEEN no loss of British lives, or damage to British property in connection with the occupation of Hankow, said Mr. R. A. Butler in the House of Commons to-day in the course of replying to a question by Mr. W. Pelling (Lab) with regard to the situation in China.

Mr. Butler added that the British Consul and the Rear-Admiral of the Yangtze Flotilla were chiefly responsible for bringing foreign areas safely through the crisis.

He added that it was too early to assess the course of the hostilities in South China. There appeared to be no immediate prospect of a cessation in the fighting.

Sir Percy Harris (Lib) asked if the Government had done anything to protect British industries, and to see that the open door was maintained. Mr. Butler replied: "Yes."

"No Sir," replied Mr. Butler, when Mr. Vyvyan Adams (Cons) asked whether any measures were in progress or being contemplated to counter collective measures against Japanese aggression upon China.—Reuter.

## MANILA SHARES

The following quotations were received after the close of the morning session through Reuters:

Business Done	Nov. 1	Nov. 2
Antanok	21	40%
Atok	21	31%
Baguio Gold	21	31%
Benignat Cons.	12.50	Unq.
Coco Grove	40%	40
Consolidated Mines	20	20%
Demonstration	28%	28
I.X.L.	Unq.	50
Paracale Guinea	11%	Unq.
San Maurice	1.14	1.12
Suyco	21%	21
United	40%	40

The following is Swan, Culbertson & Fritz' report on this morning's market:

The Manila market was quiet and slightly easier. Stocks in the above list were unchanged to down two points, with San Maurice showing the largest loss.

## DEPORTATION OF POLISH JEWS

Berlin, Nov. 1. The venue for the negotiations between Germany and Poland on the question of the deportation of Poles will be Berlin instead of Warsaw, it was announced to-day.—Reuter.

## BRITISH TRACK TEAM FOR U.S. NEXT YEAR

London, Oct. 14. Britain is to send a team to American next track season. They will leave immediately after the A.A.A. championships on July 7 and 8, returning three weeks later.

Where and when they will compete in the United States, and what the size of the team will be is not yet known, but it is presumed that between eight and a dozen athletes will travel.

Apart from the Empire Games in Canada and Australia and the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, this will be the longest trip undertaken by a really representative British side.

It is a reciprocal arrangement with the A.A.U. of America, who have sent teams during the past two years to the August Bank Holiday international meeting, promoted by the British A.A. Board at the White City.

## SPORT ADVTS

### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE TENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 5th November, 1938, commencing at 2.00 p.m. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

### MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

No One without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Such must be worn throughout the duration of each meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for Payment of all Chits, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27794) will close at 12 noon. Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Telephone 21020).

### PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1938.

### HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Lawn Bowls.  
The Annual Lawn Bowls Match between members of St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies will be held on 10th December, at 2.30 p.m. at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club.

All members desirous of playing in this match are requested to communicate by 21st November, with Mr. A. Hyde Lay, Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Alexandra Building. Rinks will be selected on 28th November and published the following day.

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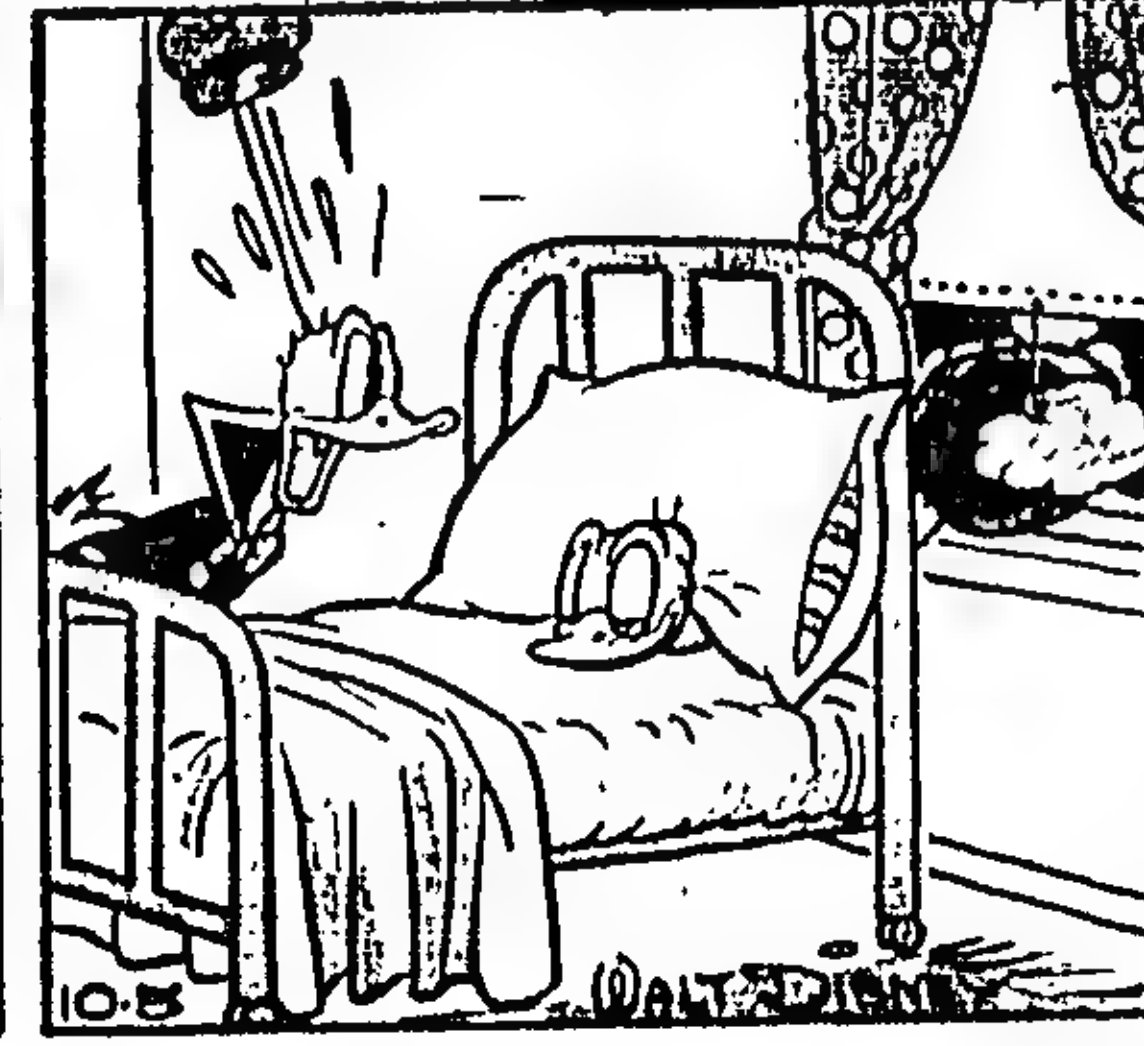
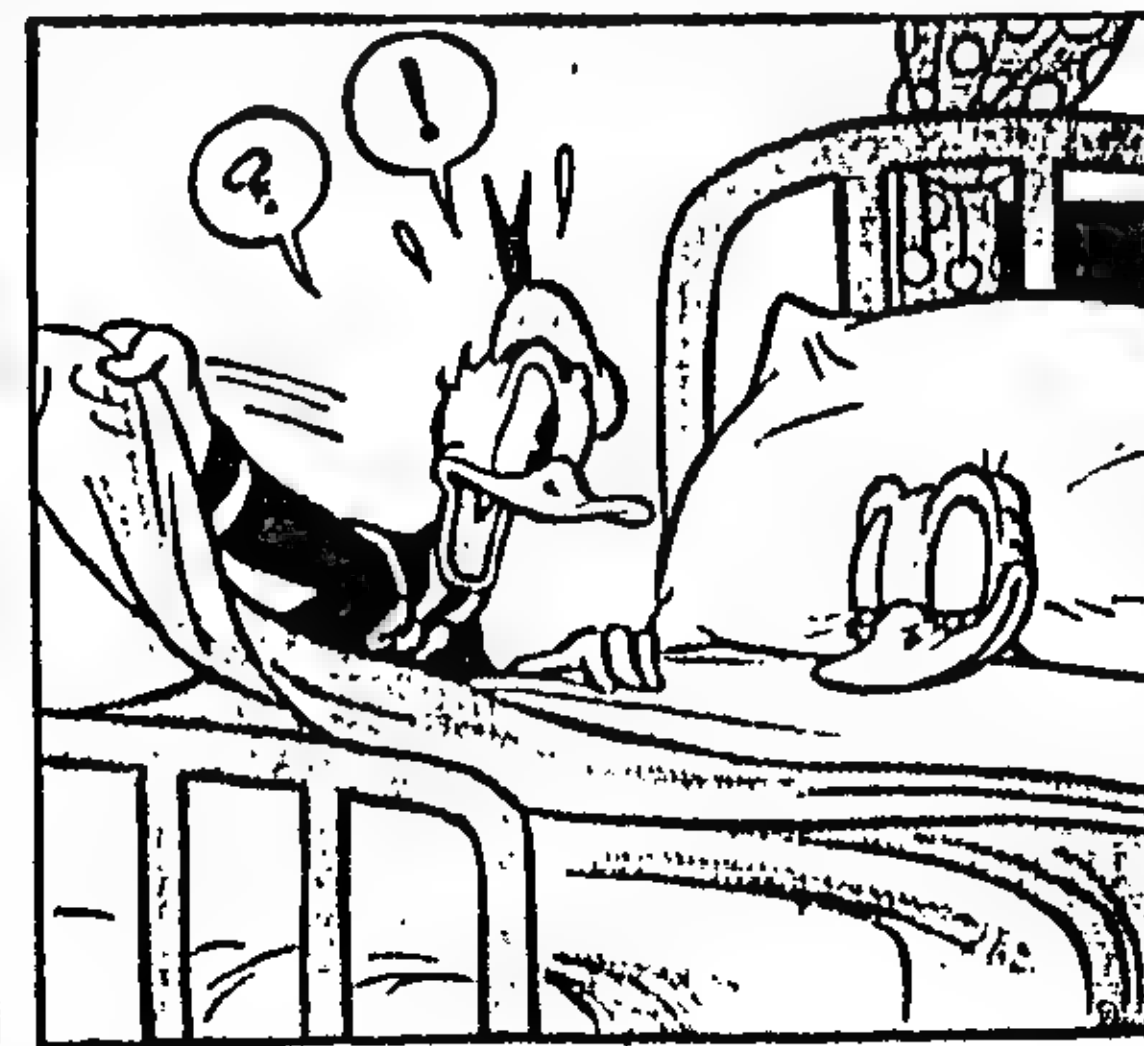
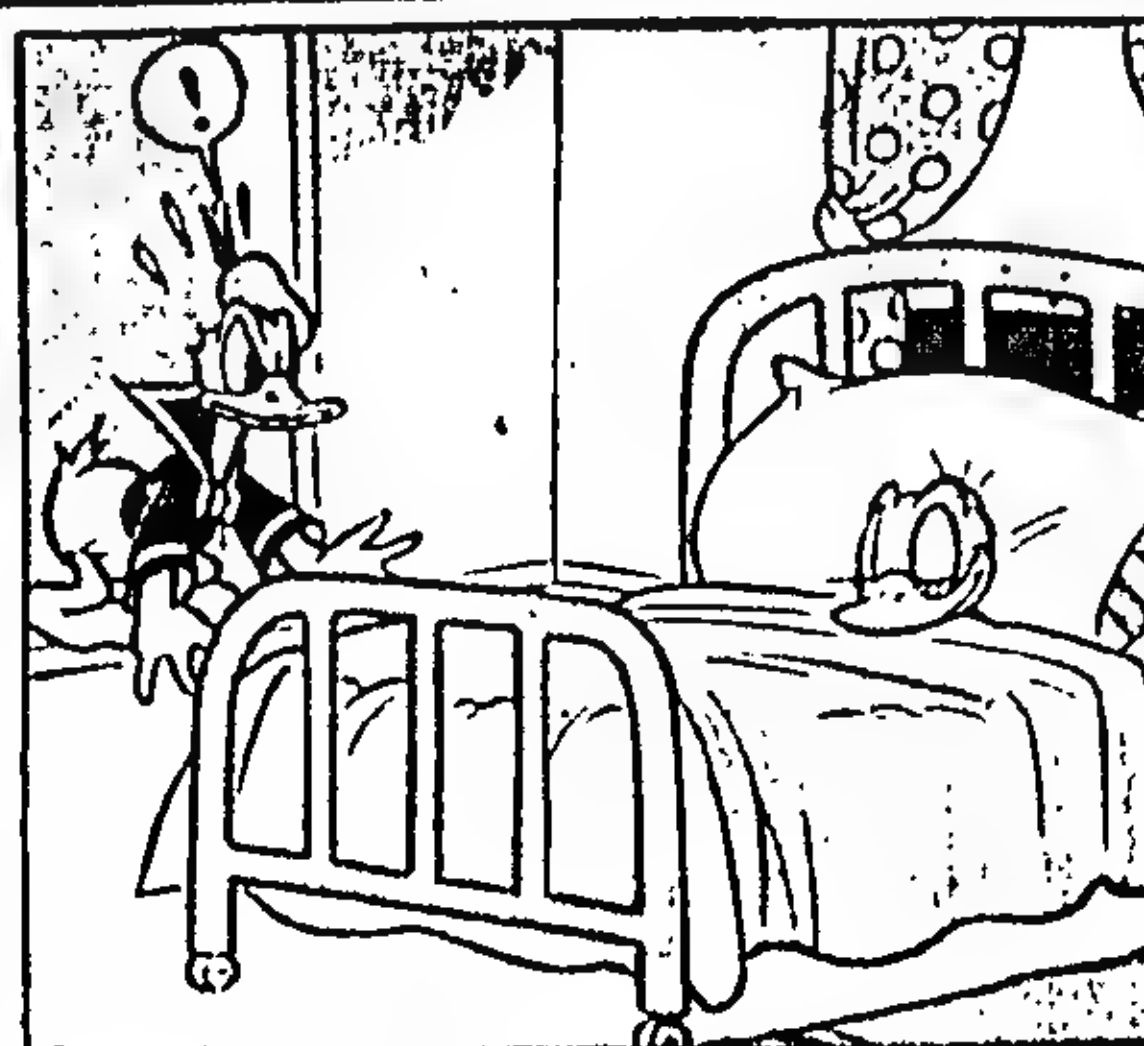
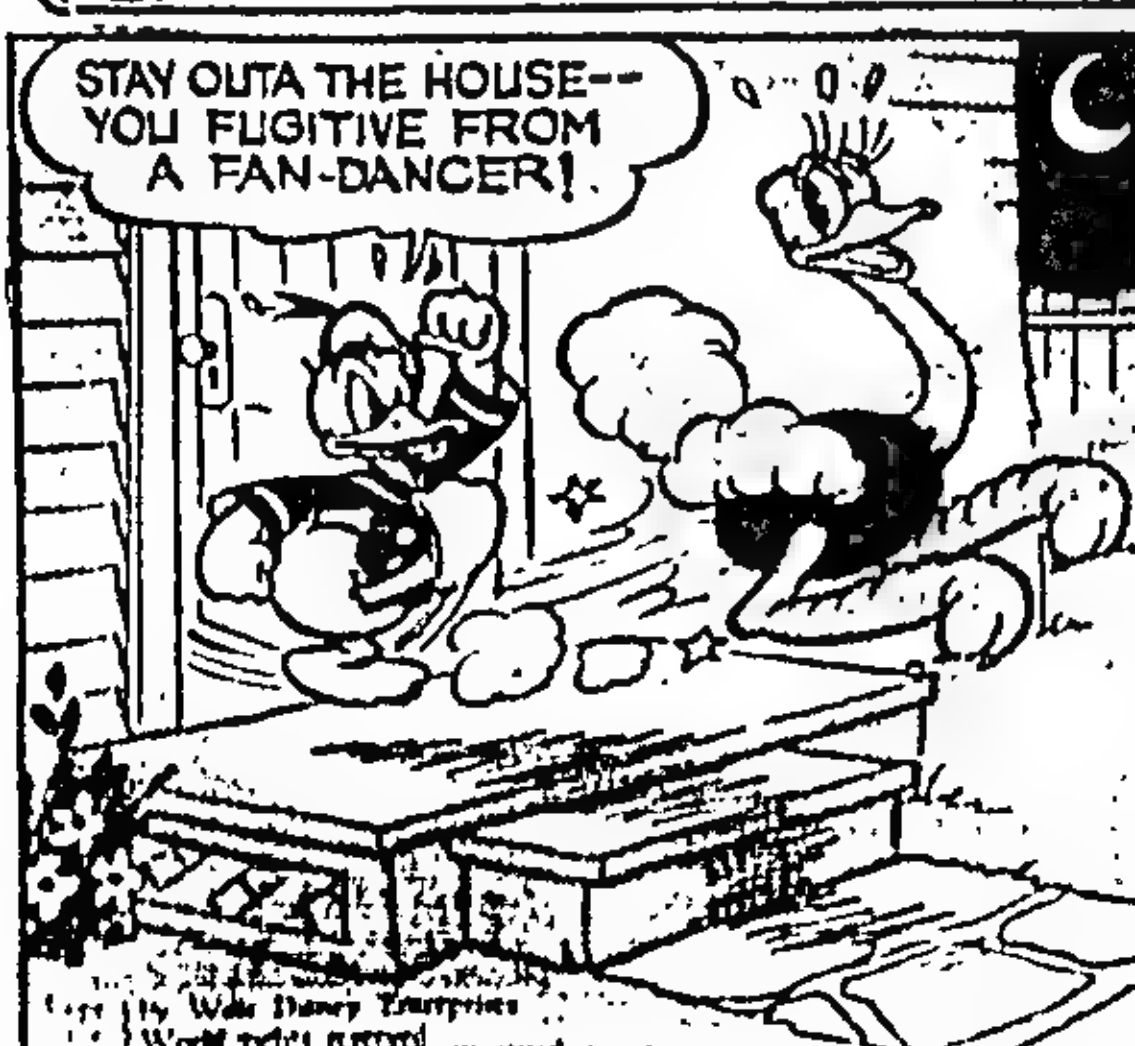
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## Chinese Gunboats Harass Japanese

Taste Of Own Medicine In S. China

WUCHOW, Nov. 2. JAPANESE VESSELS active at Samahul and Hohow on the West River in Kwangtung have been driven away as a result of the Chinese counter-offensive.

Six Chinese river gunboats are playing an important role in the offensive.

Under a barrage laid by them a Chinese landing party landed to the southwest of Samahul. Launching a vigorous attack, they steadily forced the Japanese to retreat. Over 100 Japanese soldiers were killed in action and five field pieces and other armaments were captured.

Chinese military authorities believe that the Japanese at Hohow, who number only several hundred men, can be cleared off immediately.

Kongmoon remains quiet. The military authorities there are taking strict precaution against any Japanese landing.

Japanese lighters sailing up the Pearl River have been subjected to constant attacks by Chinese self-defence corps on the banks.

The Japanese column advancing northward from the southeast of Lungmoon to the northeast of Tungshing is meeting strong resistance from Chinese self-defence corps.

More Japanese reinforcements are said to have arrived in Tungshing presumably to assist in the northward drive.

Japanese planes repeated their mass raids on Yingtak and Hoayun yesterday, dropping a large number of bombs. They also made extensive reconnaissance along the West River and in north Kwangtung.—Central News.

### GUNBOATS ACTIVE ON PEARL RIVER

Tokyo, Nov. 2.

Two Chinese gunboats accompanied by four merchant vessels sailed down from the west of Samahul, junction of the North and West Rivers and approached to within 1½ miles of the Japanese position on the afternoon of October 29, according to a communique issued by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters.

In the course of the fierce artillery duel that ensued the Chinese gunboats were sunk, the communique claims.—Domei.

## H. K. V. D. C. Year Book Off Presses

The necessity of replacing the present Headquarters with all possible speed in view of the increase in strength is stressed by Capt. C. de Sallie-Robertson, M.M., editor, in the 1938 Year Book of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, which has just been published.

Handsome produced, the book is a credit to the Corps, containing as it does a number of interesting articles on the activities of the various units and several messages from senior officials and officers.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, whose photograph (by Von Kobza-Nagy and not the King's Studio as wrongly acknowledged), is reproduced, sends a message, congratulating the Corps on the marked progress which it has made recently. There is a similar message from His Excellency Major-General A. W. Bartholomew, C. O. C., revealing the part played by the Corps in August, 1937, when the Colony was denuded of its regular troops to re-inforce Shanghai.

With a number of illustrations and humorous sketches, the book should be of interest to every member of the Corps and a valuable memento of the year's activities.

## Seizure of British Goods In Canton Leads To Protest

CANTON, Nov. 1. IN A COMMUNICATION to the British Vice-Consul in Canton, the Japanese military authorities expressed the opinion that requisitioning of rice from warehouses in the city for the subsistence of Japanese troops is necessary and will therefore be continued, it was authoritatively revealed.

The Japanese communication also indicated that the Japanese authorities have decided to levy distress on the Liangyk Warehouse as well as the Wakei and Wohong Warehouses in the city.

The Japanese authorities could not find any markings inside or outside of the warehouses in question which would indicate that they were owned by British agents.

Judging by the circumstances, the Japanese authorities decided that they were Chinese-owned properties. Referring to the purchase of a warehouse by British interests was concluded on October 28, the Japanese authorities pointed out that they have yet to discover sufficient materials or evidence to prove the validity of the said contract.

WONT RECOGNISE TRANSFER Although it was proposed that the transfer of the ownership was to be applicable to the inside of the warehouse, no Chinese witnesses have been produced.

The British agents have not been informed of the documents accounting for the things stored in the warehouse nor of the quantities and other details of the things kept in the warehouse. Under the circumstances, the Japanese military authorities are unable to recognise the transfer of the ownership.

The Japanese authorities are ready to pay for the properties requisitioned when the legitimate owners of the said properties have been identified.

The Japanese troops will continue search for further stores of rice owned by Chinese, but they will discontinue requisitioning when they have come to consider it unnecessary for self-subsistence.

The Japanese authorities also have manifested the considerable interest they are taking in the question of relieving Chinese refugees. The communique adds that the part played by Mr. T. V. Soong in the reported contracts for transferring the Chinese properties to foreign agents were inspired by motives of self-advertisement, and that payment for the contracts had not been made as yet.—Domei.

## S. Africa And Portugal Conclude Pact

Paris, Nov. 1. The South African Minister for Defence, Mr. Oswald Pirow, passed through Paris this morning on his way from Salamanca to London.

He flew from Salamanca to Marseilles on Monday, and continued from there by train to Paris, where he arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, without having come into contact with political circles.

The Defence Minister proceeded an hour later to London by train, via Boulogne.

A Lisbon message says that the Portuguese Official Gazette will publish on Wednesday the text of the notes exchanged between Mr. Pirow and the chief of the Portuguese Government, Dr. Salazar regarding the air traffic treaty concluded between South Africa and Portugal.

By this treaty the two governments authorise their regular commercial planes to fly over mutual territories, and to land on their respective aerodromes.

The Gazette will also publish the text of the notes in which the Portuguese and South African governments declare that they will examine opportunities of trade between Angola and the Union of South Africa, with a view to the conclusion of a commercial treaty.—Trans-Ocean.

## NANCHANG AIR RAID HOLOCAUST

Refugee Buses Attacked On Macao Highway

NANCHANG, Nov. 2. THE DEATH ROLL as a result of the ruthless Japanese air attack on Nanchang on Monday mounted yesterday as more mutilated bodies were extricated from under heaps of debris and more of the seriously wounded succumbed to their injuries.

At least 400 civilians, it is now estimated, were killed and wounded. Local charity organisations and relief workers are racing against time to save the lives of the wounded and provide food and lodging for those rendered homeless.

A large section of the densely-populated and prosperous areas of the city is now lying in ruins. High explosives and incendiary bombs rained by the Japanese airmen fell on at least 96 different places, blowing up structures and starting huge fires.—Central News.

### ATTACK ON CHANGSHA, PINGKIANG

Changsha, Nov. 2. Japanese bombers subjected Changsha and Pingkiang, about 50 miles northeast to severe aerial attacks yesterday.

Five bombers appeared over Pingkiang and released more than 30 missiles at Nankiangchiao, a village nearby. A civilian was wounded and 14 shops were demolished.

Shortly afterwards another squadron of enemy aircraft broke into Pingkiang where they dropped 30 bombs in the southeastern suburbs. Five civilian casualties were caused.

Changsha was raided by nine machines which released a number of small bombs in the southern outskirts, killing a civilian.—Central News.

Macao, Nov. 1. It is reliably learned in Macao that more intensive Japanese aerial activity took place this morning shortly after eleven a.m. when five warplanes flew over Shikdi and released eight bombs, two of which were incendiary upon the crowded city.

Fifty persons were killed and over 60 injured, while 18 houses were set on fire as a direct result of the bombing. Extensive damage was done to other property.

The planes then nose-dived over the Kei Kwan Motor Bus Station and machine-gunned the stationary buses and then continued the attack upon the incoming and outgoing buses. Casualties so far are unknown.—Our Own Correspondent.

SHEKKI AGAIN BOMBED According to local vernacular press reports, Shekki in Chungshan district was again subjected to a wanton bombing by five Japanese planes yesterday morning.

Flying from the east, the raiders dropped four explosive and three incendiary bombs inside the town, destroying a large number of houses and starting several big fires.

A large area was devastated and many civilian casualties resulted from the attack which was the severest Shekki has ever experienced.

Two of the raiding machines flew low and riddled a bus on the Shekki-Macao run with machine-gun bullets. Fortunately, no casualties were incurred as all the passengers had taken refuge in the open field nearby.

## Japanese War On Chinese Leftists

A JAPANESE ARMY communique says that the Japanese Army forces operating in North China have worked out elaborate plans for the "liquidation" of the Chinese Communist troops concentrated near Wutai in northern Shansi, who provide "something like the cancer menacing the peace and order in North China."

The Japanese punitive forces have started operations designed to destroy the Communist forces with the mountainous region surrounded by the Peking-Hankow, Shihkiachwang-Tatung, Tatung-Puchow and Peiping-Suiyuan Railways as the scope of their actions, the communique indicates.

The Japanese forces have opened their attacks in the districts to the west of Peiping and the Hwaiyuan plain in north-western Hopei and have steadily extended their operations toward the west and south.

Gradually tightening their encirclement, the Japanese attacking units claim to have driven the Chinese forces into the mountains near Wutai in northern Shansi. The siege has been pushed from the directions of Shihkiachwang, Talyuan and Tatung. At the end of October, the Japanese forces inflicted crushing defeats on the Chinese Communist troops at Lingshih and Wutai Mountain.

The "Red Army" forces rounded up in the offensive included the corps respectively under the command of Chi Tao, Yang Cheng-wu, Meng Kachen and Chia Hsi-chang, the communique adds.—Domei.

## Palestine Figures In Commons Questions

London, Nov. 1. Numerous questions were addressed to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald on Palestine, when the House of Commons re-assembled to-day.

Mr. MacDonald declared that the General Officer Commanding in Palestine now had at his disposal such forces as were required for the purpose of restoring order, suppressing Arab bands, and re-establishing the civil administration in the outlying districts, which might take a considerable time.

Casualties during August, September and October were: 29 British, 144 Jews, and 231 Arabs killed; 75 British, 232 Jews, and 179 Arabs wounded. It was impossible to secure the complete figures of casualties among the rebel forces, but well over 400 were known to have been killed during the last three months, and many more had been wounded.

Dealing with operations in the old city of Jerusalem, Mr. MacDonald said that every precaution had been taken to avoid injury to innocent people. Mr. MacDonald added that he hoped to publish the report of the Palestine Commission shortly after the new session, when he also hoped to make a statement on the Government's intentions.

Announcing the Government's intention to bring the Anglo-Italian agreement into force as soon as possible, Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons that he would table a motion to-night, welcoming the Government's intention, which would be debated to-morrow.—Reuter.

## New French Minister Of Finance

Paris, Nov. 1. At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting to-day it was announced that M. Paul Marchandeau had relinquished the Ministry of Finance to become Minister of Justice in succession to M. Paul Reynaud. M. Reynaud becomes Minister of Finance.

The new Minister subsequently told Reuter that his programme will be firmly against further devaluation of the franc, adding: "My first task will be to draw up a statement of France's financial and economic situation. I want five days. Actions will follow."—Reuter.

## Unsung Heroes Of China War

### FEARLESS TRUCK DRIVERS

Among the unsung heroes in the China war are her army truck drivers, who run as much risk of being killed or wounded as the soldiers in the trenches, says the "Straits Times." They are the ones who speed on the highways at all hours of the day and night rushing reinforcements, munitions and food supplies to where they are needed most. Whether they arrive at their destinations on time often determines the fortune of a battle.

Young and confident, these drivers fall within a category by themselves. Although in uniform, they, as a rule, are not armed. They take order from the Motorized Regiment, of which there is one in every Chinese division. They have to work under extremely strenuous conditions. It is a matter of routine for them to be on the road for ten or fifteen hours without a single moment's rest in between. Their motto is: "Defy hardships."

MANY CASUALTIES These drivers all have had special training. With the Japanese planes active in the daytime, they often have to run the gauntlet of machine-gun fire or bombs from the sky. Many have been killed that way. Thus, besides keeping a sharp look on the wheel and the road ahead of them, they have to cock their ear constantly for the droning of any enemy aircraft.

Driving at top speed is a difficult feat in a country where roads are unfit at night and often intolerably rough. Ditches following air raids are nothing short of "graveyards" to any reckless souls at wheels. So far, however, comparatively few accidents of this nature have happened. The reason is not far to seek. In the first place, they are all experienced. Then each of them is held responsible individually for his truck. If anything happens to it, he will be duly punished.

Before they are commissioned, these drivers were all given a solid course in mechanics. Repair shops or gasoline stations are few on China's roads. Thus, if anything goes wrong, the driver should be able immediately to locate the trouble and to make the necessary repairs within the shortest time possible.

How many heavy trucks are now running on the highways still under Chinese control is not known. The figure must run up to many thousands. Then in addition the South-west Transportation Bureau and the North-west Transportation Bureau have in service about 3,000 each. These trucks run on three of China's most important highways. All starting from Hankow, they lead to Lanchow in the North-West, to Kunning in the South-West and to Hongkong in the south.

Travelling to these border towns, these vehicles carry China's native products such as silk, wool, oil, tungsten and other high-priced commodities for exports in order to build up China's foreign specie reserve abroad. On their return journey, they bring all descriptions of war materials ranging from machine-guns to plane parts.

### NEW "LIFE-LINES"

The road to Lanchow goes to Sinkiang and Soviet Russia, while the highway to Kunning extends to Burma. From both of these routes, it is an open secret that the Chinese army has been receiving a large portion of its munitions.

A number of the truck drivers in the Chinese army are volunteers from the South Seas. Like their native-born fellow countrymen, they are men of great fortitude. Just one instance is sufficient to prove it. Malaria ran rampant in Central China in the summer and autumn months. Many of these dare-devil drivers fell victims, but they remained at their wheels, fever or no fever.

## RADIO BROADCAST

"In Town To-night" And Other Home Relays

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Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 kc/s. and on Short Wave from 6-11 p.m. on 0.22 m.c.s. per second.

H.K.T. 6.0 Beethoven—Symphony No. 2 in D Major.

Sir Thomas Beecham conducting London Symphony Orchestra. 6.24 Beethoven—Sonata in A Major, Op. 69.

Played by Emanuel Feuermann (Cello) and Myra Hess (Piano).

6.55 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

7.0 Songs by Stuart Robertson (Bass-Baritone).

Songs that Everybody Should Know: Intro: Here's a health unto His Majesty; Green Bottles; Massa's in de cold, cold ground; Come, Land-lord fill the flowing bowl; Who's dat a-calling; What shall we do with the drunken sailor; Will ye no come back again; Goodnight Ladies; with Piano accom. by Gerald Moore.

7.10 Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

Viennese Memories Of Lehar (arr. Henry Hall); Sashinka (Porgy and Bess); Russian Gypsy Songs and Dances (Schlammann); The Skaters—Waltz (Grieg).

7.30 London Relay—Night Journey.

A programme arranged by Olive Shapley.

8.0 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.05 Milan Symphony Orchestra with Miliza Korjus (Soprano) and Beniamino Gigli (Tenor).

"La Cenerentola"—Overture (Rossini);... Milan Symphony Orchestra cond. by Lorenzo Molajoli; La Danza (Rossini); Funcluc-Funcluca (Denza, text Zanardini);... Miliza Korjus (Soprano) with Orchestra and Chorus cond. by Bruno Seldner.

Winkler; "Manon Lescaut"—Intermezzo (Puccini);... Milan Symphony Orchestra cond. by Lorenzo Molajoli; Ninna Nanna Della Vita (film Salvo per te—Cherubini-Bixio);... Beniamino Gigli (Tenor) with Orchestra cond. by Eino Ollivieri; "Fra Diavolo"—Overture (Auber);... Milan Symphony Orchestra cond. by Lorenzo Molajoli.

8.35 Schubert—Symphony No. 8 in B Minor ("Unfinished").

Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Bruno Walter.

8.40 London Relay—Empire Exchange.

Points of view by travellers from the Dominions and Colonies.

8.45 Regimental Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

Marche Militaire (Schubert-Godfrey); With the Swallow (Dell Aquia-Winterbottom);... Clarinet and Oboe Duet by Sergt. Matthews and Musicien Harrington; March Of The Mountain Gnomes (Ellenberg); The Mill In The Black Forest (Ellenberg).

8.50 London Relay—The News.

8.55 Songs by Charles Kallman (Tenor).

Love, Come Back To Me (from "New Moon"); Ah! Sweet Mystery Of Life (Young and Herbert);... 9.00 London Relay—In Town To-night.

Introducing unusual stories from

## British Court Rejects Claim By Loyalists

Insurgents' Right To Own Spanish Ship

London, Nov. 1. The Court of Appeal has upheld the decision of the Admiralty Division of High Court of Justice, which rejected the Republican Government's claim for a return of the steamer, Arantzazu Mendiz.

The steamer, which is now in the port of London, had been seized by the Spanish Insurgents. When the steamer came to London, representatives of the Spanish Government filed an injunction for holding back the steamer in London pending the decision of the British courts as to the ship's ownership.

The decision of the British courts, which declared that the case is not subject to British jurisdiction since National Spain is a Sovereign State, has been received with great interest in political quarters here, particularly in view of the fact, that the Court's ruling was based on information from the British Foreign Office, which declared that the "British Government recognises the Spanish Nationalist Government as the sole de facto authority in de facto control of a large part of Spain."—Trans-Ocean.

every walk of life, flashes from the news of the week, and "Standing on the Corner" (Interviews with the man in the street); Produced by C. F. Meacham.

10.30 Half an hour of Dance Music.

Fox-Trots—The Changing Of The Guard; Harbour Lights;... Roy Fox and His Orchestra with vocal refrain; Alone At A Table For Two;... The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra directed by Henry Hall; Fox-Trot—My Little Buckaroo (film "Strange Laws"); Tango Fox-Trot—Don't Play With Fire... Bert Forman and His Orchestra; Nationalist refrain; Tango—Love Excutive; My Heart; Farewell, My Love... Robert Renard Dance Orchestra; Fox-Trots—Rockin' Chair; East St. Louis Toodle-Do... Duke Ellington and His Orchestra.

11.0 Close down.

THAT'S Harry's wife



"SHE" enters. All eyes are open here. On every lip the question "who is SHE?"

Inmaculate from head to foot—styled to the minute—looking as if she had just come from the hair-dresser.

And then the secret is out. SHE only goes occasionally to the hair-dresser to have her wave set—her culture modernized. A friend tells how particular she is to shampoo—regularly—at home.

And there's really no trick to it. Discriminating women know that Mulsified leaves the hair soft and easy to manage—preserves the wave—makes it sparkle with new life, gloss and lustre.

Women who know will tell you that the natural oils in Mulsified nourish the scalp—prevent dryness and flake of harsh alkali. Mulsified is safe even for baby's tender scalp.

**Mulsified**  
COCONUT OIL SHAMPOO

## NEW TRANSPARENT COLOUR FOR LIPS

This method of lip coloring, stolen from the glamorous South Sea Molelans, makes lips positively irresistible!



Instead of coating your lips with an opaque lipstick that's more likely to repel than attract... TATTOO them with a transparent South Sea red that is completely irresistible! It's marvelous. Looks just like a part of your lips and stays on like mad. Softens lips too... makes them doubly adorable. Try it! See the five luscious shades of TATTOO at your favourite store. There are various sizes at prices to fit every purse. TATTOO your lips!

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# FINDING YOUR FEET

by ANNA WEST

YOUR feet are your fortune; they carry you about to earn your living, to enjoy yourself—hundreds of miles a year. And what thanks do they get? An occasional grudging nail-filing—or even cutting—from most of us.

Can we wonder that they complain occasionally?

There is no excuse for uncomfortable shoes in these days. You can get them as comfortable as gloves and it is no longer thought smart by our own sex, or appealing by the other sex, to totter about on high-heeled shoes 1½ sizes too small.

## Shoe Conscious

WHEN you go to buy shoes, wiggle your toes in them; if you can't, don't buy them. Remember that when you stand up the weight of your body will spread your feet. And remember that your feet will swell. (It's a thing doctors can't really explain, why women's feet swell. Men's don't.) If your feet are rather long, rather narrow, rather short, rather broad,

give up immediately the thought of toes and enlarged big-toe joints. Better now than later, though. Remember Aunt Fanny, who was a belle in her youth, with her dainty size two's, but who now can't totter up the road without the aid of a stick in one hand and a sturdy arm on the other. It's not old age, simply it is always more expensive. Believe me, though, they'll save all her life what the Chinese used to do.

## Ill-treated Feet

If you've been ill-treating your feet with badly fitting shoes, go to a chiropodist. He will tell you exactly what, if anything, is the matter. I don't want to depress you, but three out of ten women I meet ought to have surgical treatment for their hammer

toes and enlarged big-toe joints. Remember Aunt Fanny, who was a belle in her youth, with her dainty size two's, but who now can't totter up the road without the aid of a stick in one hand and a sturdy arm on the other. It's not old age, simply it is always more expensive. Believe me, though, they'll save all her life what the Chinese used to do.

## Try Massage

ONE—Strengthening your ankles is the first thing to do. Grasp your leg firmly midway between ankle and calf and let the foot hang limp.

Then shake your foot vigorously, like a puppy with a rag doll. TWO.—Foot massage will set you up when you've had a hard day and you feel more like going to bed than going out. Put your right foot on your left knee and bend the toes down as far as possible. With a firm thumb massage the inside of your foot, pressing strongly and slowly all the way from the heel to the base of the big toe. The big-toe joint bears the entire weight of your body, so give it, poor thing, a little thought and care. Regular massage will do no end towards righting wrongs, but if it is swollen and painful, get expert advice. It is here that high heels first make their evil effects felt.

THREE.—Toe massage will give you that up-on-your-toes feeling if you persevere. Bend your big toe back and pull the others forward. Take each toe and pull it hard as if you wanted to break the joints. Take special care of the little toe, as it is particularly prone to corns. Give your toes a good rubbing

with one hand while you press them upwards with the other. Finally, knead each toe from the base with finger and thumb. FOUR.—Ankle massage will prevent those lumps and that hardness which appear above the shoe-line at the back. Keeping your ankle on your knee, and keeping it relaxed, knead the back of the ankle between a determined thumb and finger for five minutes. FIVE.—Exercise your feet regularly when you get up in the morning. It will take no time at all. Spread your toes fanwise—and wiggle them—under the breakfast table. Walk with bare feet on tip-toe from bed to bathroom. Walk on the sides of your feet as you did to annoy your parents when you were young.

## Pedicures

WHEN you can pick up a marble or a pencil with your toes, your feet are already intelligent and you can go on to pedicures and nail-varnishings and showing off your nice feet.

## WAYS WITH WOOL

NOW that patchwork is in fashion again, it is just the moment to look through your knitting bag, and decide which shades you fancy for a cushion cover. Knit diamond shapes, in firm stitch, in whatever size the wool at your disposal allows. When you have done several, arrange them to form a square, and join. A plain border, about two and a half inches wide, makes an effective finish.

As the work is in small pieces, it is never tiring to hold, and is convenient to pick up at spare minutes during the day.

A cover for baby's cot may be made in the same way, but worked in an open stitch. It will be beautifully light and warm.

White wool comes in for booties, gloves for baby, or footlets to wear under silk stockings, and oddments of any shade may be made into socks to go inside Wellington boots.

Fronts to wear with cardigans are another method of using up short lengths of wool. A striped front with a plain cardigan looks smart.

Office workers find that cuffs very soon become shabby, from constant rubbing on the desk. New cuffs and collar in a contrasting shade are very quickly knitted, and give a jumper a new lease of life.

## A Jumper Hint

When making a jumper, remember to knit the sleeves from the top, and it will be easy to make any alterations which may be required later. A short sleeved jumper can thus have the sleeves lengthened for the winter without any trouble, or, if, as frequently happens, with schoolgirls, the elbows are worn, it is simple to pick up the sleeves after having cut off the worn part, and knit a new piece on.

Many jumpers are trimmed with cross-stitch or embroidery in several different shades of wool, and odd lengths left from other work, can be utilised for this purpose. Straps of rabbit wool, made into motifs and placed at the neck of a winter dress, give a distinctive touch, and simple designs worked on to the dress itself add an original note. A felt hat is often cheered up with a little grey wool work.

A chilly friend will appreciate a hot-water bottle cover, and if it is of many colours it will not matter in the least.

Gollywogs to delight the children may be made from scraps of wool, and balls made like large-sized pom-poms are always popular with tiny tots.

M. C.

## Fashion Points

SOME of the new autumn frocks are made entirely from pleated material. Flat pleating makes the bodice drawn up on each shoulder and crossing over at the waist.

From the waist downwards the pleating may be of the flat or sun-ray kind, but the same rule applies for both day and evening dresses.

Muffs are becoming fashionable. Usually the muffs match the fur trimming on a coat, or they may be made of cloth. The small, barrel-shaped muffs are the favourite at the moment, but larger and flatter models are also seen.

Few muffs are unadorned. A bow of velvet ribbon, an outside bunch of violets, or an exquisite clip of gold and coloured stones are most popular additions. Many muffs are made to open with a zip fastener and are as a handbag.

Many of the newest coats are neither fur coats nor cloth coats—they are half and half. The upper part may be made entirely of fur, while the lower part is of tweed,

## Winter Warmth

If you are a chilly person you will be breasting the winter, because when the weather is very cold you find it hard to keep warm, even in bed.

Don't make the mistake of piling a heap of blankets on top of you. Two or three that are really warm should be enough. More are weakening, and, by preventing the skin from breathing, will increase your susceptibility to cold.

A point often overlooked is that cold draughts do not merely descend. They also come up from the floor, and the bottom of the mattress being inadequately protected.

Newspaper, being a bad conductor of cold, is excellent for placing under a wool or hair mattress. If several thicknesses are used, not only is the warmth generated by hot-water bottles retained all night, but cold draught air rising from underneath is prevented from cooling the mattress.

A thick blanket spread on top of the mattress is a further aid to warmth, and people who sleep alone often feel warmer if they have a pillow to press against their backs.

## New Domestic Silver

THERE is an entirely modern trend of thought behind the new domestic silver. The sureness of touch with which these modern pieces are wrought, and their perfect craftsmanship, fit them for a place among the "future antiques" prized by collectors, even machine-produced specimens being designed by well-known artists.

There is a sense of rhythm—flowing lines—about some of the pieces. In others the lines are more severe and even "architectural" in feeling.

Some of the smallest condiment sets and coffee saucers are designed for decorative white table schemes, where "atmosphere" is created by the mixing of various surfaces.

The habit of giving silver souvenirs began during Coronation year. But now small silver gifts take the place of last year's Coronation powder bowls in varying sizes, oblong and square, are inset with enamel or have lacquered lids. Ivory or ebony handles decorate some of the plain silver boxes.

New silver-and-enamel dressing-table sets have long slender handles on the brushes and mirror. Some are in plain silver with a delicate design on the handles, others are in silver and coloured enamels.

The enamel can be either in pastel shades or in vivid colours, so that it will suit either a modern or an antique setting.

Handsome silver trays in simple modern designs look imposing on diningroom side-boards.

Solid silver inkwells beautify writing table or library, and in the bedroom there are elegant and lovely designs in silver for brush-and-comb sets and all that goes on an elegant dressing-table.

Delicate fluted vases with slender "waists" hold the season's roses and colourful late-summer flowers.

velour, duveten, or face cloth. Usually the sleeves are made of fur, too, or are fur from shoulder to elbow.

Smooth furs are often chosen for these coats—squirrel, sealskin, shaggy musquash, or sable, but more fluffy furs are also seen. Some of the most successful models of this kind are made in skunk, opossum, squirrel, bear, and even fox.

There are also coats that have just a yoke of fur, or fur sleeves.

## Don't Pay Children For Favours

By A PSYCHOLOGIST

"BILLY, old man, please get my pipe from the other room," said a father, and Billy replied, "I don't want to." "Go on, that's a good chap," continued the parent, "I'll give you a penny when you bring it."

The boy wanted a penny, so he executed the so-called order. To-morrow he will run errands for his mother, if she pays him.

Why do some of us pay our children to do kindnesses and thus destroy the spirit of kindly action early in their lives?

Again and again, we are guilty of bribery. We find it easier to get obedience when we pay for it. Perhaps we promise visits to the picture, or some other reward, and during the day we offer many inducements for services rendered in the home.

Our children will inevitably ask for more if we once begin to bribe them.

Once upon a time, perhaps, they delighted in helping us. They offered their services willingly, and then, for some reason or other, they seemed to go on strike, but we required their help and paid them. Since then, we have paid many times.

## A Mercenary Age

This is a mercenary age, but a money-grubbing child is a very unpleasant creature, and we should never encourage him to expect payment for the kind deeds he can perform for others.

We are all idealists when dealing with children; we desire that they shall develop into useful members of society, earning their living honestly, and sparing a little leisure in personal service for the good of others.

Perhaps we are practical too, and wish our children to value their labours highly. To encourage them in this we pay for their help, and by so doing, do not instil generous instincts.

Children love to help their parents, their mother or father in the garden if they are approached. In the right way, and if they are not imposed upon, if a parent cannot get his child's help there has been some serious fault in the home training.

So many of us destroy a child's desire to help by grumbles and complaints because the work is not done to our satisfaction. Nothing kills the "other's" desire to help so quickly. If we show satisfaction.

appreciation for honest effort we shall get better service next time.

## Explaining Matters

In leisure moments we can have talks with our children, and explain something about home life and its varied duties. We can explain that father earns the money to buy the daily necessities and mother cares for the home. We can quite confidently tell them that there is work for children there also. They can help mother by being tidy and by doing odds and ends.

If we have a particularly selfish child with whom to deal we can let him see that mother gets nothing for running errands.

No, we must not bribe our children. If we can afford to give them pocket money, we can do so; but we must have the means of buying presents, stamps, or toys, but they shall wisely refrain from calling pocket money "wages."

There should be no monetary payment for kind actions. Perhaps we know a small boy who asks, "What am I going to get?" when asked to help mother. What is he to get? Money, or practical lessons in helping?

Kills the "other's" desire to help so quickly. If we show satisfaction.

## Autumn Complexions

WHEN Autumn comes it is usually necessary to give extra attention to the complexion, for the sun and white is worn. A blonde's skin will wind of summer will naturally have present a lovely pearly appearance had a drying effect upon the skin, at night by the addition of a pale cream powder. Those who are dark will find a pale mauve powder ex-

cellent, especially if a bright lip well into the face and neck at night, rouge having a trace of orange in it and remove any surplus before going to bed. Repeat this for three nights and then commence a course of anti-wrinkle cream. Even if wrinkles have appeared around the eyes, the cream may be used to effect a cure, but it is essential first to soften the skin by treating it with a good skin food.

Massage the nourishing cream into the face and neck at night, rouge having a trace of orange in it and remove any surplus before going to bed. Repeat this for three nights and then commence a course of anti-wrinkle cream. Even if wrinkles have appeared around the eyes, the cream may be used to effect a cure, but it is essential first to soften the skin by treating it with a good skin food.

Foundation Cream

If your foundation cream is rather drying, add to it a very few drops of oil of sweet almonds. The result will be an excellent powder foundation which, at the same time is wonderfully soothing to the skin. Provided foundation cream is correctly chosen it will make the most of a woman's colouring. For instance, a peachy rose-tint is best for those with sallow complexions.

Remember that autumn make-up should be toned down a little, for dark colours like browns, reds, and fawns naturally reflect a certain amount of colour to the skin. Carefully tone-down the contours of the face so that when rouge is applied it emphasises the best points of one's features and complexion, and minimises those which are not quite so good.

## Choice of Powder

The woman who wears "reddy" tints is advised to choose a peachy pink powder and rouge that has not too much yellow in it.

During the day, see that it is applied sparingly and shaded off the face to give a natural effect. Powder which is too pale has a greying effect, while eye, as the solution, in drying leaves one that is too dark not infrequently brilliant crystals on the flowers.

A. W.

## Household Notes

SHORT pastry will be deliciously crisp if it is rolled out on a board floured with arrowroot.

When making a pie, insert a good bone along with the meat. This will serve a double purpose. It ensures a plentiful supply of rich gravy, and, as a larger pie-dish is required, it means that a more generous supply of pie-crust is available.

White American cloth, placed on the last step of a dark stairway, will prevent many a minor accident. In the case of a dark cupboard, if the shelves and walls are lined with white American cloth it will help to throw the contents into relief.

To prevent mirrors and windows from being affected by dampness, smear a little soap on them and polish off with a soft duster. They will remain clear on the dampest day if this is done.

The flowering heads of wild grasses are plentiful at the moment, and these will make useful decorations if given a special treatment. Dissolve a tablespoonful of powdered alum in a tumblerful of hot water, and soak the heads of the grasses in this for about ten minutes. Then place them in the vases right away. The effect is very pleasing to the eye, as the solution, in drying leaves one that is too dark not infrequently brilliant crystals on the flowers.

A. W.

## WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vigor.

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sick and the world looks pink.

Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes these famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up and up." It's a gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.

Ann Thorogood

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Disappears without trace of greasiness.

Clears face, from all Pharmacies and Stores

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**QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA**







NEWS OF THE DAY  
IN PICTURES  
FROM FAR AND NEAR

# Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS  
AS SEEN BY  
THE CAMERA'S EYE

## PICTURES OF HISTORIC MEETING



THE END OF THE FATEFUL CODESBERG MEETING BETWEEN THE PREMIER AND THE FUHRER: MR. CHAMBERLAIN, WITH HERR HITLER, LEAVING THE HOTEL DRESEN AFTER THE MIDNIGHT CONVERSATION.

Mr. Chamberlain's Godesberg talks with Herr Hitler on the Czech crisis began on September 22, and on the 23rd a conversation which started at 10.40 p.m. continued until 1.25 a.m. The Premier flew back to England on the 24th. After the meeting, a joint communique stated: "Friendly conversations between the Fuhrer and Mr. Chamberlain ended to-day with the handing over of a German memorandum containing Germany's final attitude regarding the situation in the Sudeten-German territory. Mr. Chamberlain undertook to transmit the memorandum to the Czech Government. (He) ... paid a farewell visit, in the presence of Herr von Ribbentrop, in the evening. The Fuhrer took the opportunity to express to Mr. Chamberlain his personal gratitude and that of the German nation for his efforts in favour of a peaceful settlement of the Sudeten question. The Premier will return to England this morning by air."

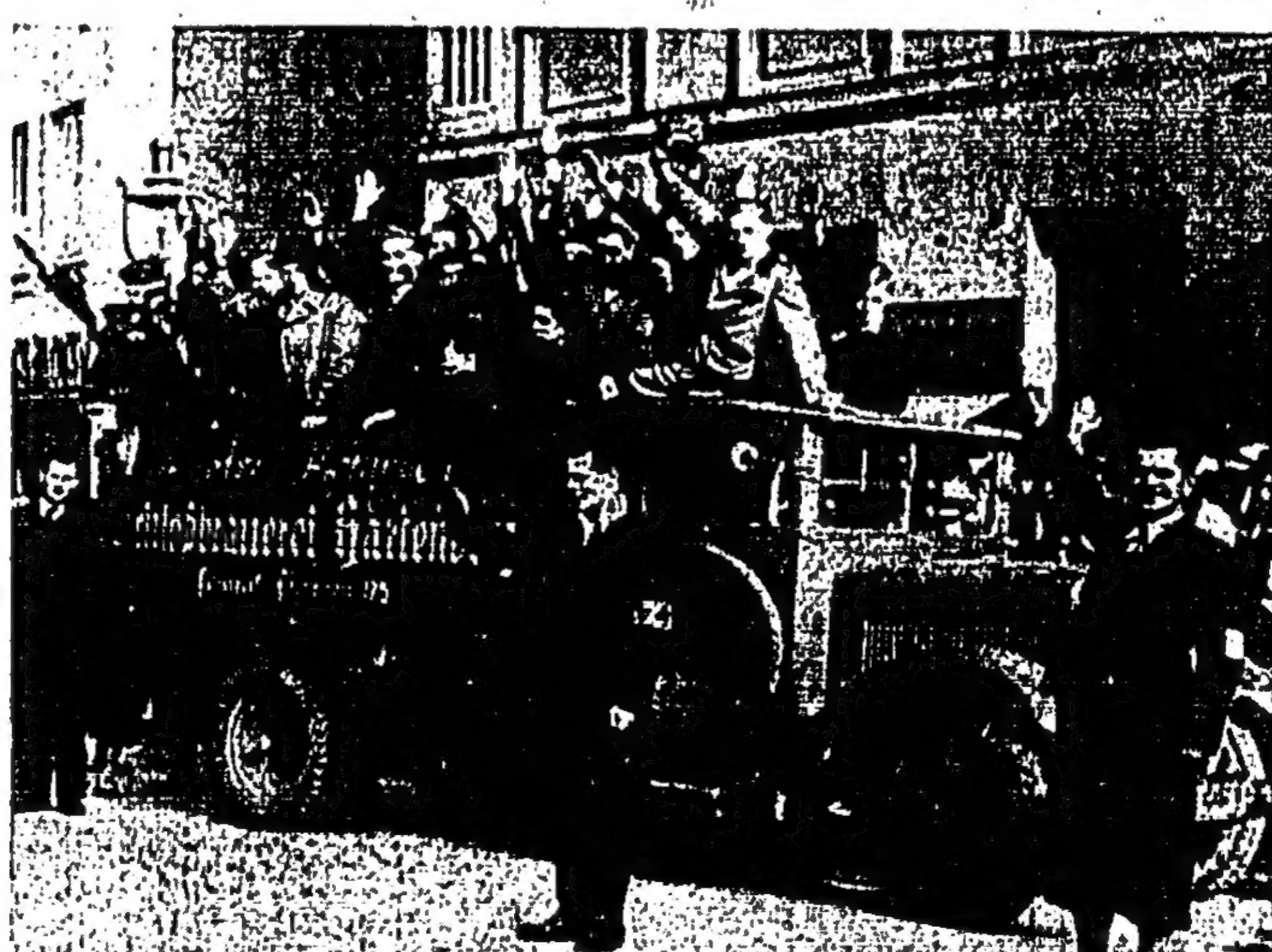


THE FUHRER'S WARM WELCOME OF THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ON HIS ARRIVAL FOR THEIR POSTPONED CONVERSATION: HERR HITLER GREETING MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT THE DOOR OF THE HOTEL DRESEN, AT CODESBERG.

Mr. Chamberlain's talks with Herr Hitler on September 23, the second day of the Prime Minister's visit to Godesberg, had been expected to be resumed in the morning, but were postponed until a later hour in the evening owing to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain had written a letter to Herr Hitler and was awaiting the reply. Eventually Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Herr Hitler's hotel, and their conference was continued until the early hours of September 24. The German Foreign Office mentioned in its communique issued afterwards that "the conversations between the Fuhrer and Mr. Chamberlain ... were held in a friendly spirit," and concluded by saying: "The Fuhrer expressed to the British Prime Minister and the British Government on this occasion his sincere thanks and that of the German people for the efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the Sudeten question."



The Sudeten Freikorps' incursions on the Czech frontier: A recent scene at Haslau, near Eger, in the north-west, as armed Sudetens marched back into their home districts.



At Eger, a lorry-load of men released from prison by Sudeten party officials.

### LAST LETTER FROM HANKOW

(Continued from Page 6.)

As the anthem's last note dies, seats are resumed, and a Chinese film is shown. This, also, is of a patriotic nature, and while we can understand neither the dialogue nor the captions, we are able to follow the story of a middle-class family, whose eldest son has joined the army, how with pride they welcome him home on leave as a full-blown captain; the touching leave-taking as he says farewell to his sweetheart; the sorrow, and then brave composure, when news comes of his death in action; and finally

the decision of his mother and sisters to devote themselves to war service work for the country for which he sacrificed his life. Many battle scenes are included, and there are long speeches that end with dramatic perorations. The whole presentation is punctuated by frequent outbursts of applause from the excited patrons. And then we are suddenly whisked from China to the United States! Who should unexpectedly appear before us but Mr. Mickey Mouse and the recalcitrant Mr. Donald Duck! From then onwards the show is entirely Western, the Chinese being helped to follow what is happening by the use of a supplementary screen, on which translations of dialogue appear in Chinese characters. There are the usual newsreels, a song-and-

dance short, and the feature, "Garden of Allah," starring Marlene Dietrich, the whole show being closely followed by the Chinese, who like their movies as much as we do, and always pack the theatres to capacity. But even the "Garden of Allah" is subjected to a Japanese air raid! At least, that is what happened during the showing of that film. The air was suddenly loud with howling of warning sirens, and a handful of warning sirens, and a handful of "fifteen" Chinese scuttled out of the building. But there was no need to. We were in the French Concession, and safe from Japanese bombs; and so, when, like the rest of Hankow, we were abruptly plunged into darkness, the majority just sat and waited. Soon we heard bombs exploding a couple of miles away, but it was

an hour and a quarter before the sirens sounded the "All Clear," and we just had to sit it out in darkness, for movement about the streets during a raid is forbidden. After the "All Clear," electric power was switched on again, Marlene Dietrich continued to be soignée, and sophisticated, just as if Japanese bombs were Hollywood bouquets! Such is a movie show in China's war-time capital. The Japanese forces are continuing their furious efforts to reach this, their main objective, and one battle-front is less than 100 miles distant; but the moviegoers on just the same. It is well that they do, for they provide for the Chinese some relaxation from the thoughts of war and its concomitants.

### HAUL OF VALUABLES

#### Suitcase With Money And Jewellery

Charged with stealing a suitcase containing money and jewellery to the value of \$1204, a 34-year-old widow, Ng Lin-ho, was remanded for 48 hours when she appeared before Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday. An amah, Chan Luk, 44, was also remanded, on a charge of receiving. Detective Sergeant C. Pope said the suitcase and contents, which had been stolen from the third floor of 305 Shanghai Street on October 26, had not yet been located.

## GENERAL STRIKE

### Palistine Arabs Make Protest

Jerusalem, Nov. 1. A three-day Arab general strike began to-day throughout Palestine. The Arab transport strike will continue for an indefinite period as a protest against the order that drivers must have permits. All shops and factories are closed here and public services are being carried on with Jewish and British staffs. In Haifa, however, the Arabs are working normally. Military patrols inspected cars on the roads for permits and petrol stations were warned not to supply drivers without permits. Native bazaars in Haifa were searched by British troops and several hundred Arabs held for questioning. Over 100 have been sent to the Sarafend military camp. The operations will continue for at least two days. The curfew order remains in force. According to Trans-Jordan, Arabs in Lebanon threaten to strike in sympathy to-morrow, the anniversary of the Balfour declaration. Two Arabs were sentenced to death for carrying arms in Haifa and two executed in Akko and one in Jerusalem for a similar crime.

## BANKS

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000  
Issued and Fully Paid-up ..... \$20,000,000  
Reserve Funds: ..... \$ 8,500,000  
Sterling ..... \$ 2,000,000  
Hongkong Currency Reserve \$10,000,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

#### HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

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ALSO up to date SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES in various sizes TO LET.

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FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
V. M. GRAYBURN, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 8, October, 1938.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853  
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.  
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Reserve Liability ..... £2,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... £1,000,000  
MANCHESTER BRANCH:  
71 Mosley St., Manchester.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:  
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Amritsar Kuala Lumpur  
Bangkok Karachi Seremban  
Batavia Medan Singapore  
Bombay Rangoon  
Calcutta Kuala Lumpur  
Canton Penang  
Cebu Singapore  
Colon Madras Tientsin  
Hankow Hongkong  
Harbin Penang  
Hongkong  
Kobe  
Kowloon  
Kuala Lumpur  
London  
Lyons  
Manila  
Medan  
New York  
Peking  
Penang  
Singapore  
Sourabaya  
Tientsin  
Yokohama

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.  
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.  
The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business, and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid on sums which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies & Branches.  
R. A. CAMIDGE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1938.

### THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

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Harbin Tientsin  
Hongkong Yokohama  
Kobe  
Kowloon  
Kuala Lumpur  
London  
Lyons  
Manila  
Medan  
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Yokohama  
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.  
TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORSHIP UNDERTAKEN.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.  
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KAN TUNG PO, Manager.

### The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England, 1920).

Authorized Capital ..... £5,000,000  
Subscribed and Paid-up ..... £2,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... £ 100,000

#### HEAD OFFICE:—

117-122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

#### VERY LARGE BRANCHES:—

14-16, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Yokohama.

Agencies:—In all the principal towns of the world.

General Exchange and Banking business transacted. Loans and overdrafts granted on approved security. Current and Fixed Deposit accounts opened.

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TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

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G. H. DELL, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March 1938.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:—15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Authorized Capital ..... £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,800,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 1,000,000

Reserve Fund and Rest ..... 1,247,000

#### BRANCHES:—

The Bank of England & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:—

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Kobe London

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D. DENNIS, Manager.



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THE PICTURE THAT TELLS MORE THAN HAS EVER BEEN TOLD BEFORE ABOUT HOW WARS ARE REALLY WON!



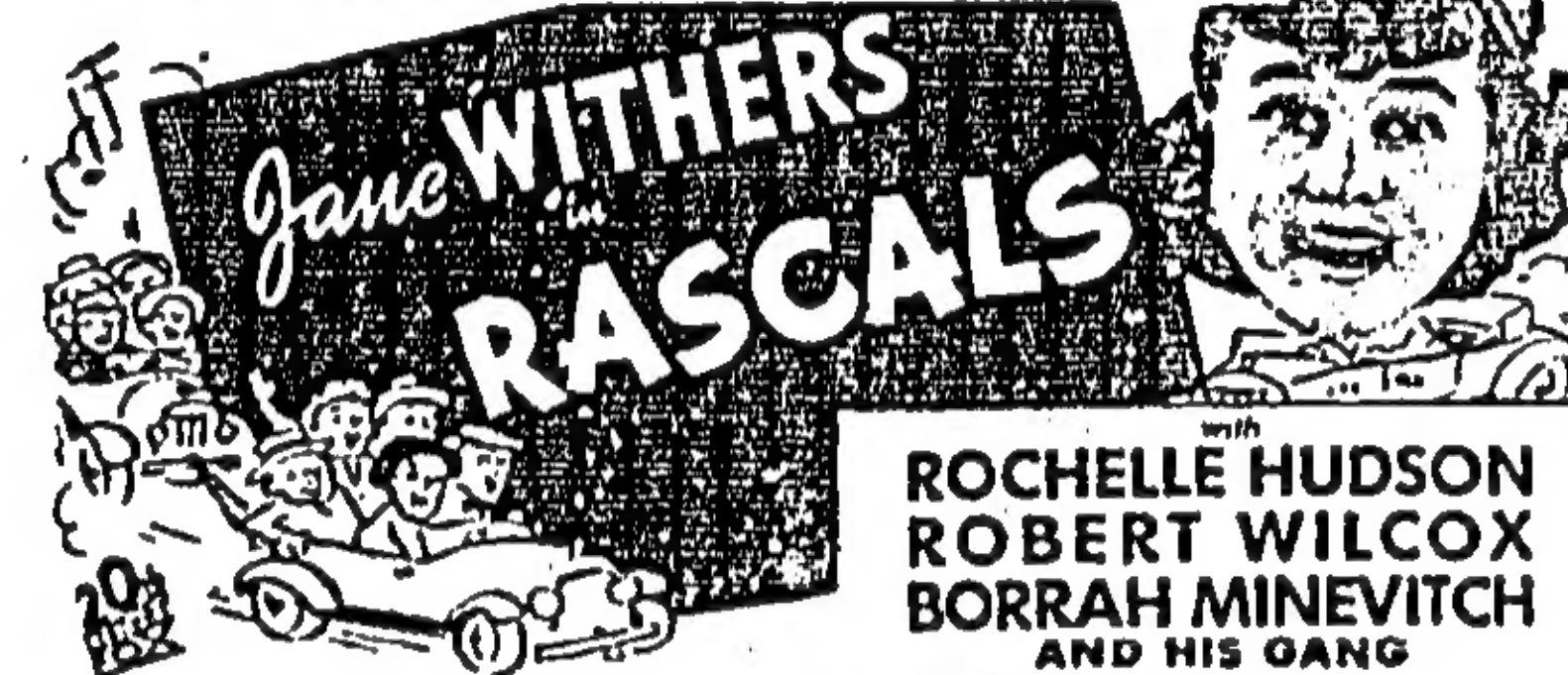
NEXT CHANGE "YELLOW JACK" M.G.M. Picture with Robert Montgomery - Virginia Bruce

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DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20 & 9.30 TEL. 51453

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 3 SHOWS at 2.30, 5.15 & 7.20 P.M. ONLY

HOW! HOW! THE GANG'S ALL HERE!



TO-NIGHT at 9.30 P.M.

THE HONG KONG CHINESE WOMEN'S CLUB presents

"ROMANCE OF THE WESTERN CHAMBER" \$5.50, \$4.40, \$3.30, \$2.20, \$1.10 & 55 cts. All proceeds to be donated to the China Relief Fund.

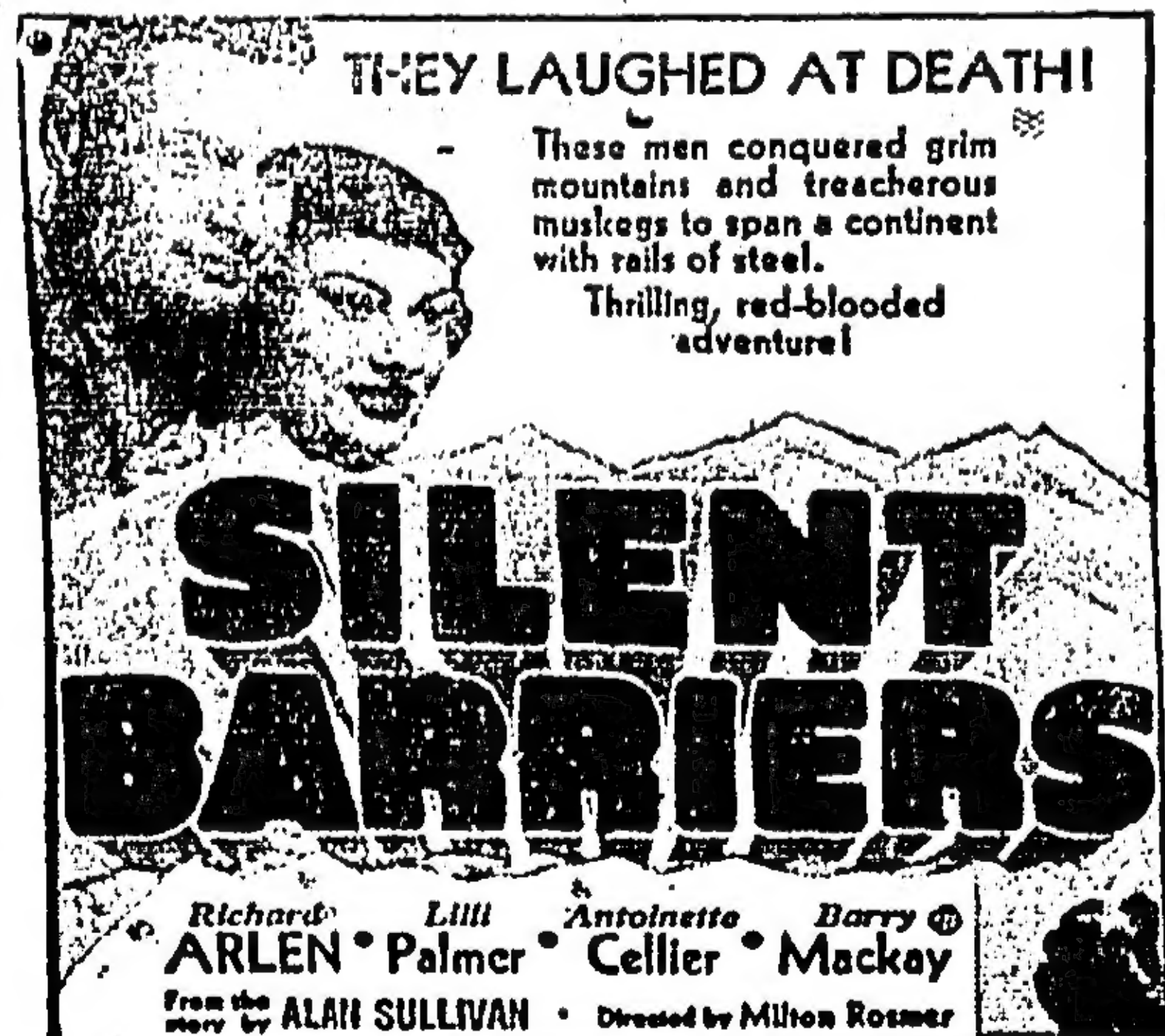
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## Generalissimo Moves His Headquarters

### Guerrilla Activity Near Canton Expected

Shanghai, Nov. 2. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has shifted his headquarters to Shui-chow, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, 125 miles north of Canton, according to Chinese reports. It is from here that he is now directing the Chinese military operations.

From the same source it is learnt that Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, Mr. Chang Hsiu-chang, former Minister of Cuba, General Li Fu-ling, well-known military commander in the famous 1926 northwards march, and who according to rumours, had been approached by the Japanese to go over to their side, have been appointed commanders of the Chinese irregular forces in the area north of Canton.

It is expected that the guerrillas will be very active in the near future.

The Japanese authorities have now issued a statement regarding the despatch of 180 Japanese civilians by ship to Hankow, an action which had aroused resentment in foreign circles as foreign vessels have been debarricated from plying on the Yangtze as it has been proclaimed a "danger zone."

The statement says that these civilians are all closely connected with the Japanese army.—Trans-Ocean.

## Vigilance Committee In Canton

### Prelude To Puppet Government?

CANTON, Nov. 1. A DEFINITE STEP has been taken in the direction of organizing a new government in Canton as it is revealed that Chinese citizens in the city have organized a vigilance committee to participate in the maintenance of peace and order in the district under Japanese occupation.

Members of the Chinese self-defence corps are at present co-operating with Japanese gendarmes and troops in patrolling the city. With the restoration of order, the present body will become a peace maintenance committee and will eventually develop into a new government to administer Kwangtung Province, it is pointed out.—Dance.

## Dramatic Sequel To Corrigan Case

### Re-Arrested With Three Others On Charge Of Fraud

London, Nov. 1. There was a dramatic sequel last night to the Corrigan case, in which Dennis Corrigan was fined £500 and 25 guineas costs at the Mansion House for shipping 55 cases full of bricks to China, which were alleged to have been tools and motor car parts.

As Corrigan was stepping into a car outside of the court, he was re-arrested with two others, Frederick and James Willing, who are father

## Opium Smokers Fill Court after Raids

FOLLOWING A NUMBER of raids by a party of men under Revenue Officer Warden on October 25 on a number of heroin and opium divans, a further batch of keepers appeared before Mr. E. Himsforth at Kowloon Magistrate's this morning, when they were all given heavy sentences.

Chan Po, of Reclamation Street, was fined \$300 in default 18 months' hard labour when he admitted possession of 3.4 tins of opium, 610 heroin pills, and eight heroin pipes. He was further charged with keeping the place as an opium and heroin divan.

Eleven months' hard labour or a fine of \$570 was imposed on Ng Kai, also of Reclamation Street, when he pleaded guilty to possession of 359 heroin pills and seven heroin pipes. Over 1,100 heroin pills were discovered at the divan kept by Wong Siu in Woosung Street, while ten heroin pipes were found. Wong was fined a total of \$1,000 or 14 months' hard labour.

Sentences of 14 months and 12½ months respectively were imposed on Wong Wa and Lo Lai when they pleaded guilty to similar offences.

### GAMBLERS NABBED

A raid by a party of police on a house in Cheung Sha Wan Road yesterday resulted in eleven men appearing before Mr. K. M. A. Barnett at the Kowloon Magistrate's. This was fined \$25 for keeping a common gambling house and ten others were fined \$1 each for gambling.

The sum of \$1.50 picked up at the time of the raid was put into the Poor Box.

Detective Sergeant A. Soutar prosecuted.

## Europeans Victimised

Further thefts of money and property from houses have been reported to the police.

Mr. B. J. Munke, of the Diocesan Boys' School, reported the theft of clothing, a camera, money, a cash box and a driver's licence from his quarters in the School sometime between 7.30 p.m. and 8.45 p.m. by someone who entered his room through an open verandah window.

Mr. W. B. Greenough, of 18 Essex Crescent, was robbed of two wooden buffalo ornaments and clothing to the value of \$29 between October 26 and 27.

Dr. Li Sung, of No. 2 Chinese Street, has reported the theft of money and jewellery to the value of \$228 between 6 a.m. and noon yesterday.

The theft of \$60 from a suitcase in a wardrobe in her quarters yesterday, has been reported by Miss C. To, a nurse at the Queen Mary Hospital.

## Coffin Shop Guttled In Kowloon City

Fire broke out in three one-storied stone structures at Salkung Road, Kowloon City, yesterday. The premises were occupied by the Yau Pa coffin makers and timber merchants. The structure was gutted and considerable damage was done to the property.

The premises were insured.

and son, described as Dutch. They, together with Chow Tin-shu, mentioned in the original case, were charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud.

The Willings were remanded on bail of £500 each upon surrendering their passports, while Corigan was remanded in custody.—Reuter.

## NO PROTEST YET

Hankow, Nov. 2. No formal protest has so far been made against the closing of the gates in the former British Concession at 6 p.m. on Sunday.

The British Consul-General, Mr. C. E. Whitmore is making enquiries for the reason of such closure, before taking action.—Reuter.

### COLONY'S WEATHER

#### Vagaries Recorded In October

The weather in the Colony during the first week of the past month was unsettled owing to the passage of two typhoons across the northern part of the China Sea. The first of these passed within 100 miles to the S.S.W. of Hongkong, on the night of the 3rd, to 4th, and entered the coast to the east of Fort Bayard. The second passed about 250 miles to the S.S.W. of Hongkong on the afternoon of the 7th. Although neither typhoon gave winds of gale force in the harbour, they brought heavy rainfall, which was much needed after an exceptionally dry summer.

The weather subsequently improved, and remained fair and warm, with occasional showers, until the 15th. The development of an anticyclone over China brought cool northerly winds, and fine weather on the 16th, and during the remainder of the month no rainfall was recorded and almost cloudless skies prevailed. Temperature again rose on the 24th, and the last week of the month was very warm.

The mean temperature for the month was 77.8° F, which is 1.0° above normal. A maximum of 88.5° was recorded on the 1st, and a minimum of 60.0° on the 22nd and 23rd. The mean relative humidity was 76 per cent, against a normal of 72 per cent.

Sunshine amounted to 233 hours, which is 10 hours above normal. The total rainfall was 6.09 inches, against a normal of 4.55 inches; nearly all this rainfall was due to the passage of the two typhoons.

The maximum wind velocity in a gust was 54 m.p.h. at 7.35 a.m. on the 4th.

## LATE NEWS

## ALHAMBRA

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### LAST TIMES TO-DAY

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TO-MORROW JANET GAYNOR in "SERVANT'S ENTRANCE" 20th C. Fox Picture

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